Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is No Enemy

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OUR NAVY PLANES RAID ATTU ISLAND AND BLAST ENEMY INSTALLATIONS

Attack Made on Oct. 14 In Defiance of Severe Anti-Aircraft Fire

U.S. FIGHTERS FLEE

Hostile Bombers Repulsed by Japanese Ground Units in Tenimber Islands

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE NORTH PACIFIC, October 16.—Imperial Navy Air Units suddenly attacked Attu of the Aleutian Islands on the morning of October 14 and blasted and set ablaze military establishments on the spot by showering bombs on them in defiance of severe enemy anti-aircraft gunfire. All the Japanese warplanes returned safely.

On their way to the island, the Japanese aircraft encountered enemy fighter planes, which, however, fled away as the Imperial raiders subjected them to severe gunfire.

Enemy Admits Attack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 15.—The United States Navy Department, in an official bulletin issued yesterday, announced that Japanese bombers attacked Attu of the Aleutian Islands on October 13 and dropped bombs there.

Enemy Raid Frustrated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, October 16.—Five bi-motored enemy bombers raided a Japanese position in the Tenimber Islands in the Arafura Sea on Thursday morning. Japanese Ground Units subjected them to fierce anti-aircraft fire and immediately repulsed them. No damage was suffered by the Japanese Forces.

Japanese Attack Morobe

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 15.—The anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific announced today that the Japanese Air Units attacked the anti-Axis positions in Morobe and Finschhafen in the New Guinea Area.

Haiphong Bombed

Domei

HANOI, October 16.—The American Air Force in China at 4 a.m. this morning came over into French Indo-China from the Haichang area and blindly bombed Haiphong. No damage was suffered by the Japanese. This is the first time that the enemy has made a night raid this year.

U.S. TO CARRY OUT CHANGE IN ARMS PRODUCTION PLAN

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 15.—A major change will be effected in the American munitions production plan, United States President Franklin Roosevelt declared at a press conference held today, it is reported from Washington.

"Accompanying the change of the munitions production plan," Roosevelt stated, "the Department of War and Navy are re-examining over 8,000 munitions contracts signed between the Wartime Production Board and civilian munitions plants. This large-scale change has to be effected in view of the fact that the requirements of the Army and Navy, concerning weapons, has undergone a drastic change through developments in the war and from actual experience in warfare."

James Byrnes, chief of the Wartime Mobilization Board, on Thursday, conferred for several hours with representatives of the various organs concerned regarding the change in munitions production, it was further revealed.

NOTICE

Today being Kanname-sai, a national holiday, as well as one of the semi-annual press holidays, there will be no morning edition of the Nippon Times on Monday.

Japanese Wounded Heroes Vow to Fight Enemy Again

Express Desire to Get Well and Take Up Arms to Stop Foe's Nuisance Raids; Urge Home-Fronters To Push Scientific Researches

Domei

AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Heroes in white, those wounded soldiers sent back from the first line where the enemy on the strength of volume and numbers are persisting in their nuisance counter-attacks, are vowing vengeance from their cots in the field hospital here. They are expressing the utmost impatience to get well and to take up their bayonets once more.

Interviewed, Lieutenant Aguri Nemoto said:

"We went forth to wreck the enemy amphibian combat cars at Munda. The scene as we arrived on the island of X X was so beautiful that acute indignation welled up within me as I saw the coconut palms being felled by gunfire from enemy warships. What seemed sheer vandalism to the poetic tropic scene fanned my hatred of the enemy and added impetus to our attack."

Sub-Lieutenant Fumio Kohiyama declared:

"It was when we were launching a night attack on Munda on July X. I had never experienced a more exhilarated feeling than when we started out equipped with X hand grenades, provisions kits and the like. When I charged with sword in hand, an unutterable feeling of joy seized me. The next morning when we arrived at the position we had been scheduled to make with a number of wounded men, I at last thought of my own life. I said to myself: 'So I am alive after all.'"

Surgeon Sub-Lieutenant Shigeji Mori asserted: "In the jungle warfare in the Southern Regions, there seldom occur encounters of large troops; fighting is mostly limited to clashes between small contingents or individual soldiers. Therefore, if every soldier has some knowledge of stopping hemorrhage, the number of war victims can be decreased. I should like to advise the home-fronters to learn some simple method of stopping bleeding in their daily lives.

Stresses Scientific Warfare

"While in a certain battlefront, I found that the Yankees are blindly reliant on science. I am convinced that the enemy can be beaten only when his scientific potentiality is crushed. Needless to say, the spiritual strength of the Japanese is indeed great, but, I firmly believe, science must be countered by science. In this connection, I should like to appeal to the home-fronters toward accelerated efforts in scientific investigations."

Corporal Kinichi Nagashima stated: "What I shall never forget throughout my life is the impression I had when, on the day we started for X in New Guinea, the Unit Commander gave a short but stirring instruction to his men. Said he, 'I shall never see you again. This is the last day when we see each other. It is now time for us to offer our lives to our Sovereign. Look closely at my face so that you may never forget it.'

"When I heard the Unit Commander's instruction, I instinctively felt that my life was no longer mine. The men of our unit proceeded to X, their morale running high.

"Just before the last charge, Company Commander Y called up the members of the death-charge squad and said, 'We have to capture that enemy position at any cost. Look closely at me.' The Company Commander gazed at his men, who also looked piercingly into their leader's eyes. They remained silent and immobile for five minutes. Drops of tears ran down my cheeks as I felt a grim determination surging throughout my body.

"In the desperate charge that ensued, I was shot. My life had already been offered to the State at that time. I am resolved to offer my remaining lapse of life to annihilate those brutal Yankees. I am looking forward to leaving the hospital shortly and marching into the battlefield again."

BIG BLOW GIVEN ARMS INDUSTRY IN BIRMINGHAM

2 U.S. Steel Concerns Close 6 Smelting Furnaces Due To Coal Strike

DEMAND MADE TO LEWIS

Federal Control Placed on Labor; Memphis Police Threaten to Walk Out

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 15.—The coal mine strike in Alabama has already affected the munitions industry in Birmingham as two smelting furnaces at the Republic Steel Corporation were closed. Tennessee Steel and Railways, a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, followed by announcing today that four of its smelting furnaces had been closed.

Meanwhile, the Wartime Labor Board sent a note to John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers Union, saying: The coal mine strike in Alabama is menacing the munitions industry. We want you, as the one responsible, to urge the strikers to return to work."

Picket Utah Mills

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—One thousand, one hundred and sixteen striking railway shop workers picketed the Utah Copper Company's Magna and Arthur mills forcing 4,400 workers to leave their jobs, besides halting the production of vital war-required metal, it is reported from Magna, Utah, the United States.

It was revealed that the strikers are protesting against the company's alleged refusal to recognize the American Federation of Labor.

The workers refused to return even after Lieutenant-Colonel Tierney, representing the labor branch of the Ninth Service Command, read the telegram from Harvey Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists that there "can't be any strikes."

Labor Control Set

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—Reflecting the dire shortage of manpower in the United States, stringent Federal controls over labor migration and job changes went into effect throughout the country today, a Washington report disclosed.

The minimum regulations provide that workers who change jobs must obtain a statement from Government employment bureaus or from their former employers.

Police Strike Looms

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—The city of Memphis, Tennessee, today faced the possibility of being without a police force when more than 100 policemen left their posts to demand the reinstatement of 200 officers and immediate salary increases, according to reports received here.

The dispatches added that the policemen marched to the office of the Police Commissioner and declared that if their demands remain unanswered within 48 hours, 75 per cent of the Memphis police force is prepared to walk out.

HARVEST RITES TO BE OBSERVED BY HIS MAJESTY

Emperor Will Give Thanks to Gods for Good Harvest in Palace Grounds Today

WILL OFFER WORSHIP

Her Majesty and Princes and Princesses of The Blood Will Also Worship

Rites of the First Harvest Festival will be performed by His Majesty the Emperor in His August Person before the Kashikodokoro in the Palace grounds today, giving thanks to the gods for good harvest.

To the Grand Shrines of Ise, Count Koyu Shimizudani, Court Ritualist, will be dispatched to offer thanksgiving.

Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist, and other ritualists will be attendant upon His Imperial Majesty, when the first grains of the season are to be offered before the Kashikodokoro. At the appointed hour, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and other Princes and Princesses of the Blood at present in Tokyo, qualified military officers and civil officials will take their places.

His Imperial Majesty in the ancient ceremonial robe of Imperial yellow will arrive on the scene at 10 a.m. After bowing in the direction of the Ise Grand Shrines, His Imperial Majesty will take His place before the inner sanctuary and will worship. Her Majesty the Empress then will worship, to be followed by Count Yoshisada Seikanji, acting as proxy for Her Majesty the Empress Dowager. Their Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and others present will do the same.

At 10 a.m. when His Majesty the Emperor will bow in the direction of the Ise Grand Shrines, the whole nation will worship in thanksgiving for good harvest.

POWNALL, WEIDEMEYER NAMED TO POSTS IN INDIA

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—British Lieutenant-General Henry Pownall was appointed Chief of Staff and American Major-General A. G. Weidemeyer, Assistant Chief of Staff, to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, a report from New Delhi discloses.

Mountbatten, it was further revealed, has been conferring daily with the leaders of the Indian Army, working out plans for a counter-offensive against East Asia.

Pownall, the new Chief of Staff, was Chief of Staff of the British Expeditionary Forces during the early part of the European War.

He has also held the posts of Assistant Chief of Staff of the British Army and Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Army. His war record, however, shows only a string of defeats.

NIPPON ARMY SMASHES CHUNGKING'S INTENTION OF RECAPTURING BURMA

On Yunnan Front

These are some of the artillery units of the Japanese Army, in action on the Yunnan front against Chungking forces, that are making the accuracy of their firing a source of such great terror to the enemy. (By courtesy of the War Ministry)

Japanese Units Defeating Enemy Forces At Every Turn

ARE NOW ADVANCING

Operations Started by Our Men Early in October From Tengyueh and Myitkyina

Having forestalled the Chungking forces which had been massed in Southwestern China in an attempt to recapture Burma, Imperial Army Units in the Burma area are now advancing and defeating the enemy forces at every point. The operations were commenced against the enemy from the areas of Tengyueh and Myitkyina early in October.

These developments were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Saturday. The communique follows:

"Imperial Army Units in the Burma area commenced an attack from the areas of Tengyueh and Myitkyina early in October against the Chungking army which had been concentrating its forces in Southwestern China in an attempt to recapture Burma. Having forestalled the enemy forces, the Japanese Units are now advancing and defeating the enemy at every point."

Enemy Frantic

With the rainy season over, the enemy seeking to wrest back Burma has been making feverish preparations for a general counter-offensive under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, in charge of the Anti-Axis Forces Headquarters in Southeastern Asia.

Intensifying its blind-bombing of Burma by air, the enemy massed troops totalling 10 divisions on the Indo-Burmese border for an opportune moment to strike.

On October 8 the British in a force of about 200 in 16 barges came as far as Maungdaw to reconnoiter the strength of the Japanese and were wiped out.

Thus the moment for a decisive war on the Indo-Burmese front has arrived.

On the other hand, Chungking's Expeditionary Force under General Chen Cheng has been keeping in step with the British. Over a dozen divisions have been drawn from the 5th Army Corps commanded by General Li Shou-ming, the 9th Army Corps commanded by General Kwan Linhsiang and the 1st Army Corps commanded by General Shou Chi-lien and they are showing signs of advancing in the direction of northern Burma from Yunnan.

Japanese Advance

Japanese Army Units in that area moved ahead of that enemy hope and in early October suddenly began moving. First, in order to blast the Yunnan Army, the Japanese Units divided and began an advance over several routes from the Tengyueh and Myitkyina area. Smashing the enemy at every point and tearing over the forbidding Kaolikan and Tahsueshan mountains the Japanese Forces are continuing the surging advance.

The Chungking forces in that area had been trying to construct a new Burma Route, in a feverish attempt to ease the lack of commodities in Chungking, leading from Poshan in Yunnan Province through Tengyueh and Myitkyina to Northern Assam in India. The Chungking forces in that area had abandoned the Soviet weapons they had used heretofore and under leadership of American officers, were about to start in furtive action when the furious Japanese drive was launched. With the start of the Japanese assault the enemy dream to build a new route was completely wiped out.

The next route which Chungking wished to build was one planned to go over the steep mountain ranges of Kaolikan and Tahsueshan, over the Nu River, across the marshlands of northern Burma and through to Assam. The construction of the road, even without a Japanese drive, was believed extremely doubtful by experts. The fact indicates that the internal situation in Chungking is in

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FOURTH TERM PERIL WARNED BY WILLKIE

Says Roosevelt's Re-Election Will Menace Free Government; Speaks at St. Louis

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—In a speech generally regarded as inaugurating his campaign for Republican presidential nomination, Wendell Willkie told a St. Louis audience tonight that the continuance of President Roosevelt in the House for another four years would be "hazardous to the perpetuation of free government," according to a dispatch received here.

Willkie pointed out that for nearly 12 years the United States has lived under the presidency of one man, one administration and one group. "We face the prospect of being asked to continue the power of that man and group for another four years," he continued, adding that "irrespective of the abilities, motives and individuals concerned, such a long continuance of power is hazardous to the perpetuation of free government."

In explaining his views on foreign and domestic affairs, Willkie said that he opposes the tendency toward exclusive alliances between any two principal allies.

He urged the United States to use its influence to achieve an understanding among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking to prepare a common council of the United Nations.

Regarding domestic affairs, Willkie advocated, among other things, the elimination of wasteful and socially unnecessary Government expenditures.

Jewish Paper Ban Lifted

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—The ban on the Jewish daily in Buenos Aires is reported to have been lifted by the Argentine Government, according to reports from Buenos Aires, thereby forestalling the American protest against the banning of the Yiddish press through the American Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Norman Armour, according to a Washington dispatch.

MME. YANAGIWARA, EX-COURT LADY, DIES

Succumbs at Shinano-Machi Residence; Funeral Rites Set on October 20

Madame Naruko Yanagiwara, former high Court lady and holder of the Senior Grade of the Second Court Rank and the First Class Order of the Sacred Crown, passed away on Saturday morning, the Imperial Household Department announced at 11:45 a.m. the same day.

On learning of Madame Yanagiwara's serious condition, Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager graciously dispatched Chamberlain Nagabumi Okabe and Dr. Makoto Takahashi, Court physician, to Madame Yanagiwara's residence in Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku, at 3:30 a.m. on Saturday to inquire after her health. Their Imperial Majesties were also pleased to send an Imperial Messenger there to present a gift of wine to the former Court lady.

His Imperial Majesty, it is respectfully learned, upon hearing that Madame Yanagiwara was critically ill, was gracious enough to order the promotion of her rank to the Junior Grade of the First Court Rank.

Meanwhile, Her Majesty the Empress Dowager was pleased personally to visit Madame Yanagiwara at the latter's residence at about 8:30 a.m. on Saturday.

The former Court lady was visited also by many Princes and Princesses of the Blood including Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu and Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa.

The demise of the illustrious Court lady was formally announced also by the House of Yanagiwara on Saturday morning. It was also made known that the funeral service for the late Madame Yanagiwara will be held at 11 a.m. on October 20 at the Aoyama Funeral Hall. The late Madame Yanagiwara was 85 years old.

Art Exhibition Opens

The sixth Art Exhibition of the Education Ministry was opened on Saturday at 9 a.m. It will be open to the public until November 20.

ACUTE FOOD CRISIS IN INDIA ADMITTED

British Press Avows Problem Will Become Serious Political Question

Domei

LISBON, October 15.—Though Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, has been trying to defend the policies of the Indian Government, the British press admits that the famine in Bengal is critical, and the problem is about to become a serious question in British political quarters.

Wrote the Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Express in today's issue of that paper:

"Thousands of Indians daily mill around the few public food stations which have been established in Calcutta and these starving Bengalese look like a horde of hungry wolves upon anyone should he show them a piece of any kind of food. The health conditions of the children cannot be regarded without tears; their arms and legs are like pieces of dried stick and their bellies are swollen from over-acute hunger. They are so weak that they cannot even cry.

"The situation is becoming worse still as a result of a strike breaking out among the medical corps of the various hospitals in Bengal. Epidemics of malaria, typhoid and tuberculosis are raging throughout the province. No place in Calcutta can one go to where these sights do not meet his eyes. Calcutta, called the second biggest city in the British Empire, now has been turned completely into a city of skeletons.

There are some who think that the food crisis in Bengal is being reported too dramatically but the

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STATE DEPARTMENT DISCORD UNSETTLED

Ousting of Welles Fails to Alleviate Rivalry Among Roosevelt's Cohorts

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 15.—"A House Divided" is the theme of an article in the latest issue of the weekly, The American Magazine, which arrived here.

The "palace rebellion" seemed to have come to an end with the ousting of United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles from the State Department and the appointment of Edward J. Stettinius, Jr., as the new Undersecretary, but the trouble behind the scenes evidently had not been settled, for the State Department, is continuing to seethe with rivalry and antagonism.

In the article "A House Divided," the American Magazine says that the United States at least has three State Departments; the first being a State Department headed by the dignified, reserved and feudalistic gentleman Cordell Hull.

"Hull is an engineer of the reciprocal trade system and a believer in the old-fashioned international law. However, he is an important member of the Cabinet and his political position is quite secure," the magazine declares.

Another State Department is the one which was grouped, up to the time of his resignation, around the orthodox and smooth Sumner Welles. Welles is a smart diplomat, a graduate of Harvard and the man who built up the third State Department.

The third State Department is the one directed by President Franklin Roosevelt himself. In spite of the ex-

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Matsukata Collection of Ukiyoe Prints Given to Imperial Household Department

The Ukiyoe prints in the Matsukata art collection, which are famous the world over, will be donated to the Imperial Household Department by the Fifteenth Bank, its present owners.

The prints of which there are as many as 8,209 and the largest private collection of its kind in the world, will be kept by the Ueno Imperial Museum where they will be placed on public view from time to time.

In addition to the Ukiyoe prints, there are many pictures, in the Matsukata collection, by Western masters.

The management of the Bank proposes to house these in the art museum, the construction of which is at present being contemplated by the Tokyo Metropolis.

Kojiro Matsukata, the original owner of the collection of Ukiyoe prints, bought the pictures just before he was leaving for America from a jewel dealer in Paris, a noted art collector, shortly after the outbreak of the First World War.

It was not his lot, however, to be long the owner of what all art collectors agree is the finest collection of prints in the world, and on which he had expended such an enormous amount of money. In the financial crisis of 1926, he had to dispose of his valuable art objects to his creditors, the 15th Bank. These treasures have since lain in the vault of their Kobe branch, hidden from the view of art enthusiasts.

It was at the suggestion of Takeo Irumano, the president of the Bank, that it was decided to present the collection of the prints to the Imperial Household Department. It was thought that the prints, many of which have been designated by the Education Ministry as important art objects, would be safe in the hands of the Department.

Mr. Irumano told the press that the action would be in conformity with the spirit in which Mr. Matsukata acquired the prints to donate them to the Imperial Household Department.

He regretted that the bank had disposed of a part of the paintings by Western masters from the Matsukata collection but said he would try, however, to see that what remain of the Western masterpieces, numbering nearly 200, are preserved in their entirety permanently.

FREED WAR CAPTIVE HAILS P.I. FREEDOM

Major-General Francisco Seen Grateful to Japan—Pledges Utmost Cooperation

Domei

MANILA, October 13.—Great joy for the re-birth of their country and their own resuscitation fills the hearts of all the released Filipino prisoners of war who are now co-operating positively in the work of national reconstruction.

Major-General Gilermo Francisco, ex-war prisoner and at present Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau, described his emotions and aspirations in the following vein:

"The struggle of the Filipinos for the past 400 years has been one for the independence of their country. When I was taken captive by the Japanese Forces, I had doubts as to Japan's promise of independence. America had made and broken similar promises so I thought Japan would do the same.

"As I was brought into contact with the Japanese Forces, however, I came to appreciate their true intentions. Then came the realization that we had been tricked by American propaganda and I was ashamed. I am sure all the other Filipinos felt as I did.

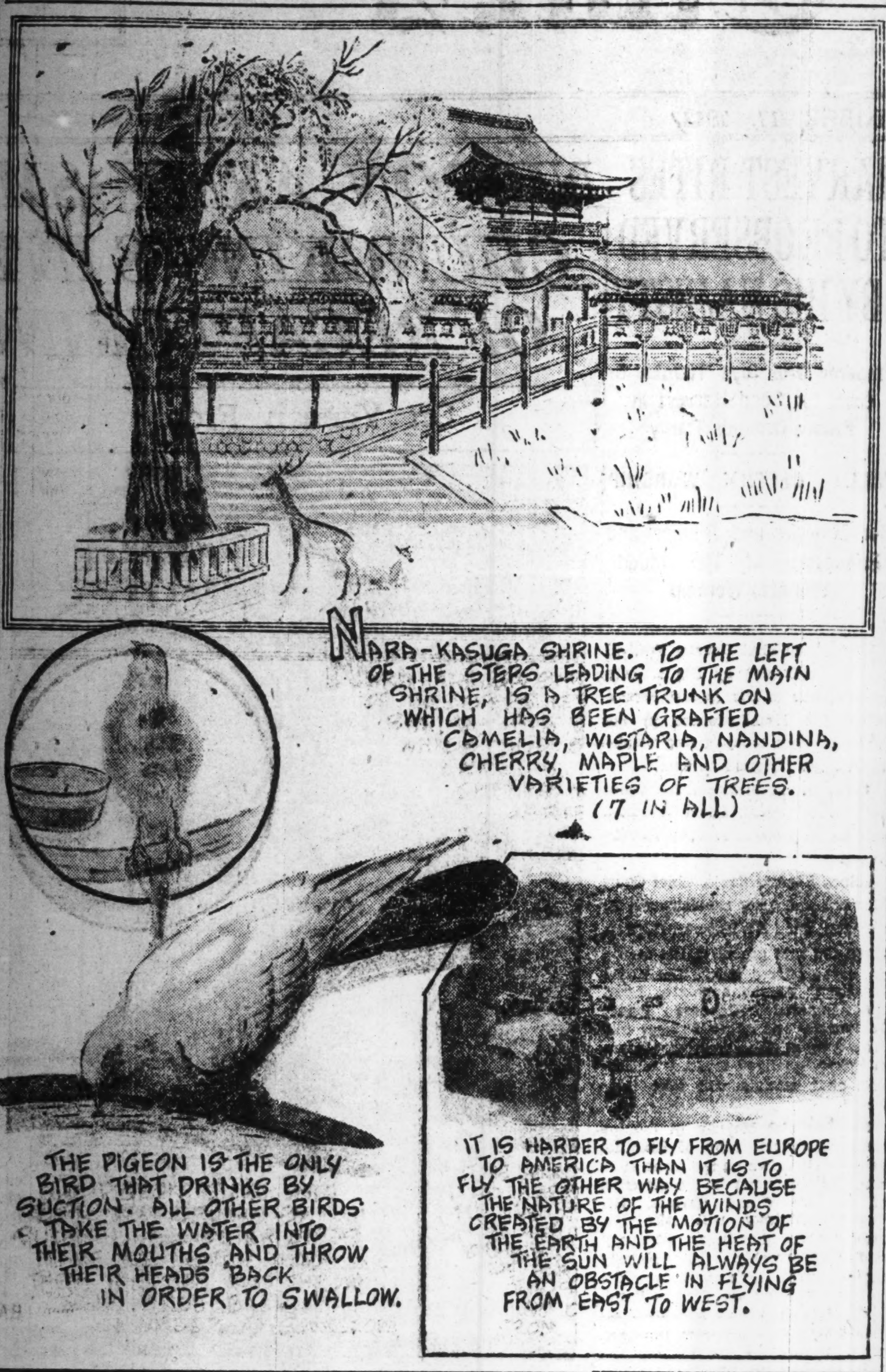
"The independence of the Philippines has blasted American propaganda as nothing else could.

"In the light of Japan's policies toward Manchoukuo, Burma, the Philippines, Java and Malai, no one can doubt that Japan is striving to liberate all the peoples of East Asia. I am truly grateful to Japan.

"The time has come for us to concentrate on the construction and consolidation of an independent State. I am proud that I am a Filipino.

"Under these circumstances, we can no longer tolerate the presence of Anglo-American influence in East Asia. America shall not make a comeback. We are resolved to perfect the defense of East Asia."

STRANGER THAN FICTION



State Department Discord Unsettled

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istence of the State Department, he reserves all important foreign affairs to himself and he disposes them as he sees fit with the aid of a large staff of advisers.

Moreover, the field of his diplomatic activity has steadily grown with the progress of the war. For instance, such affairs as came under the jurisdictions of Assistant Under-secretaries of State Adolf A. Berle Jr., and Eden Atchison, Board of Economic Warfare and Office of Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics used to be disposed of directly by the President. Relations between Hull and Welles were normal on the surface, sometimes even friendly, but they were ideologically poles apart.

Among Government officials, Welles is the most quick-witted, clear-headed and forceful but Hull, perhaps because of his 24 years' life in Congress, is most slow-moving although he may have strong convictions, so that papers he has not yet gone through are always to be found piled up on his desk.

Roosevelt has the habit of changing his man each time he sets up a new post, making that new man undertake duties that properly devolve on the State Department. Although he has much confidence in Hull, there are many instances in which he has ignored the existence of the Secretary of State on important foreign affairs.

The Roosevelt diplomatic group, naming only the men who have acted as his special diplomatic advisers or envoys, consists of Raymond Morley, economist, Patrick Hurley, former Secretary of War, William Bullitt, former Ambassador to Paris, Harry Hopkins, Chief of the Planning Production Board, Myron Taylor, former Ambassador to Rome, and others.

Nippon Army Smashes Chungking's Intention

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now so bad that even such a fantastic route must be thought of.

Intensive Fighting

Domei

LISBON, October 16.—Reporting that the Japanese Forces in the western part of the Yunnan-Burma border have launched an offensive, the Chungking correspondent of the United Press says:

"The Japanese Forces in the western part of the Yunnan-Burma border have commenced offensive operations from the three directions of Mangshih, Lungling and Tengyueh. Pienma, a key point on the border, fell into Japanese hands on October 13, it has been announced by the Chungking Military Council. With the Japanese Forces in that area greatly reinforced, intense fighting is going on."

Arima and Mori Elected

Hideo Arima and Viscount Toshinari Mori were unamimously elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly respectively on Wednesday.

Nippon Forces Pulverize Enemy in New Guinea Area

Fighting Men Under Commander Kamino Wipe Out And Rout Foe in Salamaua Sector Despite Gruelling Hardships; Campaign Is Described

Domei

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Amid the roar of guns and the detonation of bombs, the Imperial Japanese Units in New Guinea are waging a fierce battle day and night against the foe, their morale only the more bolstered by difficulties and privations. Details of the Salamaua campaign, of which Commander Kamino was in charge, is herewith described:

It was the early morning of July 3 that the Kamino Unit, which had been engaged in fierce fighting in XX area in New Guinea, was ordered to move on to Salamaua. Boarding barges, the unit headed for Salamaua.

Immediately upon its arrival, the unit was attacked by the enemy. Although few in number, the Japanese soldiers were determined to crush the foe. Accordingly, Lieutenant Akiyama and his men were ordered to reconnoiter the enemy's position. It was 2 p.m. of July 4.

Soon after the Lieutenant and his men had set off, it was learned that the enemy had already occupied Bogudabi. Lieutenant Nakajima and his men were therefore dispatched to recapture the plateau.

Locked Like Fireflies

By this time evening had set in, and Lieutenant Nakajima and his men had to grope their way in the dark. To overcome this difficulty to some extent, each officer pinned a mushroom to the back of his cap and the men on their canteens, as this gave off a faint phosphorescent light. A length of rope was their only means of communication. In a long line they zigzagged their way through the thick jungles. From afar they looked like fireflies on parade—a mysterious and dream-like scene. Five meters, ten meters, and the dim glows were swallowed up in the dark.

On the following morning the company reached Coconut Hill from which point the enemy position was clearly visible. Softly the men crept up on the enemy who, taken unawares, confusedly scattered in all directions, leaving behind them all their weapons and even their dead. Besides having suffered no casualties, the Nakajima company took possession of two trench-mortars, light machine-guns, automatic rifles, ammunition and a great quantity of foodstuff. It was exactly 8 p.m. of July 8.

In the meanwhile, accompanied by Lieutenant Nakada and his company, Major Kamino left his position on the morning of July 5 and reached Welles Plateau which had previously been occupied by the Akiyama company. Through field-glasses the enemy position was clearly visible. Their force consisted of one battalion.

Preparations were made by the Akiyama and the Nakada companies to attack simultaneously from two directions, and positions were taken in the rear of the enemy. With the arrival of dusk the concerted attack was made, and the first and second hills easily captured. The third position, however, which was built over a wide area and protected by ground mines, was harder to tackle, and therefore the two companies were forced to await the arrival of reinforcements.

'Rout the Enemy'

Namling Hill, which was occupied by a certain unit, was being continuously harassed by the enemy. Another order was issued to the Kamino Unit to rout the enemy in that section. Therefore on July 8, Commander Kamino dispatched Sublieutenant Tokiwa to reconnoiter.

Shortly after the departure of the Sublieutenant, a terrific detonation was heard around the eighth station on the hill. All wondered what it could be, and it was only later that they learned that Sublieutenant Tokiwa and his men had come unexpectedly upon enemy trenches and blasted them in order to prevent possible attacks on their comrades.

Sublieutenant Tokiwa and his men proceeded on their way, to meet some 50 Australian soldiers and native coolies transporting food supplies. The enemy was annihilated on the spot. Again pushing onward, they were faced by another obstacle in the form of a pill-box. It was decided to try to blow it up. Sublieutenant Tokiwa and his men crawled towards their objective inch by inch until they were within 10 meters of it. Everyone had ready in his hand a grenade to hurl immediately on the issuance of the order. Luckily the first grenade landed in the pill-box and blew it up completely, throwing consternation into the enemy encampment, and soldiers could be seen madly dashing about. Unfortunately, however, the enemy force was far superior in number, and after they had recovered from their first surprise, they began a counter-attack. For seven hours, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., a severe fighting took place.

About this time the X X company attached to the Kamino Unit arrived at Salamaua. It was almost midnight when they were greeted by their comrades who had preceded them. "It's good to see you again." "How are things?" Such were the warm greetings exchanged by the comrades.

Defied Flying Shells

However, they were not to be allowed to spend much time on greetings. The newly arrived company was immediately ordered to go to the assistance of Sublieutenant Tokiwa. When it reached the eighth station, the Sublieutenant was nowhere to be found. In defiance of flying shells and explosives, he was continuing his attack on the enemy position, and by evening succeeded in capturing the first and second bases. With no other thought in mind but the crushing of the enemy, the Sublieutenant fought on until he was struck in the abdomen by a stray bullet. Even then he gave out orders, and it was only after repeated persuasions on the part of his men that he agreed to return to the position. After making a minute report on the situation, the brave Sublieutenant passed away the next morning.

The enemy position which had been taken at the sacrifice of many lives, was named after Lieutenant Nakada who was stationed there at the head of a garrison corps. Remnants of the enemy force still continued in their resistance, throwing hand grenades from all directions. For two days and nights the guns roared continuously. On the fourth day of the skirmish an enemy officer, accompanied by two subordinates, were seen approaching. The Japanese sentinels signalled to each other by means of an electric cord wound around their bodies, and with their light machine-guns in readiness awaited their approach. Unaware of the fate awaiting them, they came to within 3 meters of the sentinels, talking loudly the meanwhile. The officer was later identified as a battalion commander by documents found on his body. The sentinels were glad to have been able to avenge the death of Sublieutenant Ikegami, who had met death in exactly the same spot.

In order to further strengthen the position of Namling Hill, the occupation of Welles Plateau was necessary. Therefore Commander Kamino ordered Lieutenants Nakajima and Samejima with their men to proceed to the latter position. It was July 19. The hill was occupied on the following morning with little resistance.

Rear Attack Decided

From Welles Plateau another enemy position could be seen on a 2000-meter high plateau. In order to secure the defense of Welles Plateau, the occupation of this plateau also was necessary. Prior to the attack, Lieutenants Akiyama and Nagae were dispatched on a scouting expedition. As a result of their findings it was decided to attack from the rear of the enemy position.

At 10 a.m. on July 20, the main force started out on its dangerous mission. Exactly 24 hours later the enemy was taken unawares. In the short battle that took place, however, Lieutenant Nakajima was shot through the head by an enemy bullet. Making a great effort, the Lieutenant shouted, "Lieutenant Akiyama, Lieutenant Nagasawa, I leave everything to you two," after which he quietly drew his last breath.

The officers and men had now no thought but to crush the enemy even if they themselves perished also. However, the enemy position was so constructed that it was impossible to penetrate it with so small a number of men. Upon learning of the situation, Major Kamino dispatched Lieutenant Samejima and his men to their assistance and thus the position was finally penetrated.

The Japanese Force withdrew to Welles Hill, and Lieutenant Akiyama and his company were ordered to guard it. As the enemy occupied another position on a higher level, the defense unit was constantly showered with bullets and shells, and on July 25 Lieutenant Akiyama succumbed to wounds from shell splinters.

On the morning of July 28, Commander Kamino was ordered to send assistance to Bogudabi Hill, which was being held by Probationary Officer Noboru and a few men. Making a detour through the jungles, Lieutenant Nakada and his men made a successful attack on the enemy.

Prior to this campaign, Sergeant Mokudo with his men had penetrated the jungles on a scouting expedition. It was greatly due to their findings that "Yashi-no-Kochi," or Coconut Hill, and a section of Bogudabi Hill were occupied by the Japanese.

Acute Food Crisis In India Admitted

(Continued From Page 1)

famine is really so horrible that there is no room for exaggeration."

The Calcutta correspondent of the News Chronicle, reporting on the opinion of the chairman of the all-India women's league, writes: "Numerous Indian parents in Bengal are selling their children in exchange for a handful of rice. Until I investigated personally the situation in the province I did not think it was as bad as this. I do not think that this situation will be bettered in the next several months. The number of deaths occurring is rising and the famine only grows worse."

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Request Concert

The 3rd of the "Request Concerts" took place at the Hibiya Public Hall last Monday-evening. The program was as follows:— a Syymphonic Suite "Fuji" by Midori Hosokawa (conducted by the composer), Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto No. 5, the "Emperor" (solo and conducted by Leonid Kreutzer), and Haydn's Symphony No. 1 in E-flat (the "Drum Roll"). The orchestra was the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra.

The concert began with Hosokawa's Symphonic Suite "Fuji" depicting scenes around the foot of Mt. Fuji;—The title—Early morning in a village—The song of a maiden leading a horse—Festival—A Wintry scene Around the hearth on a snowy day—Skiing—The skating waltz—Wild flowers—The farmer—The grape harvest—The hill climb in Winter—The snow-capped summit and the majestic Fuji peering through the clouds.

The Concerto was listened to with genuine pleasure and the general ensemble was so satisfactory as to overcome all the prejudices against this form of concertizing; in this case, the soloist happened to be an artist-pianist who had not only taken advantage of the closer contact with the orchestra, but almost proved that a set-formula presupposition should be regarded as the worst enemy in the domain of art.

Some of the exquisite tenderness of the Second Movement were brought out by this eminent pianist with carrying pianissimo and clarity of details in good contrast to the other Movements, which suggested virility and exuberance; the Finale was particularly beautiful with its majestic opening which was soon to be changed into a delightful rondo-mood.

Haydn's Symphony No. 1 concluded the program. This more or less straight-forward music had taken a refreshing guise under the direction of Kreutzer; Haydn's natural optimism and predilection for humour were heard everywhere, though the motif in the Andante suggested a somewhat pensive mood, it was not predestined to last long. Judging from last Monday's performance, Kreutzer proved himself to be a conductor of no mean order; reserving his left arm and hand for phrasing and general expression, one could almost follow the whole music through his natural gesticulations. It was also a concrete proof of what a conductor could do with an average orchestra.

Haruko Mori

A vocal recital was given by Haruko Mori (soprano) last Monday evening at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program was as follows:—Two airs from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"—Susanna's and Cherubino's; Brahm's "Wir Wandelten," "Standchen," "Das Madchen spricht," "Wie Melodien ziehtes," and "Botschaft"; "Charmant oisean" (with Flute obligato) by David, "Chanson de Marie Antoinette" by Jacobson, "Die Lugenhafte Phyllis" by Kowalsky, "Phyllis an Damon," by Kowalsky, "Girometta," by Sibella: Two piano solos by Yoko Matsukuma,—Debussy's "Deux Arabesques" and Chopin's Polonaise in F-sharp minor; "The Day Dream" (with Flute obligato) by Yanada, "The Moonstruck Cat," "The Song of Cumulus," "The Southern Sea," and "The Shoe-Cleaner's Refrain" by Akiyoshi. Yoko Matsukuma at the piano and Kinya Okudaira (Flutist) assisted the singer.

The program began with the two operatic airs from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." The items were well chosen with the possible exception of some of the Brahms songs and the Japanese songs. Both Susanna's and Cherubino's airs were sung delightfully by this gifted singer with a sensibility and especially the famous "What is this feeling that makes me so sad" air was given with not a little of chicness and light hearted sparkle, yet with a tinge of remorse hardly possible in a male singer.

The latter half of the program contained some of her most successful numbers; Jacobson's "Chanson de Marie Antoinette" was very pleasing and seemed to suit her style of singing. So were the three items that followed in a more or less rococo style. How she exalted herself in this particular field of art; it was like listening to a series of short anecdotes recounted by a raconteur.

Two piano solos by Yoko Matsukuma followed as an interlude; Debussy's "Deux Arabesques" were given a natty presentation with her neat fingering without too much ado about musical antithesis. As an accompanist, she did display some charming indispensability, but why this sudden cooling-off when she is left alone?

Yanada's "Day-Dream" evinced some lovely melodies; the flute obligato, in spite of occasional lapses from true intonation and mellower tone-quality, lent itself to the general effect very pleasingly. "The Shoe-Cleaner's Refrain" did manifest some humorous touches and was sung admirably by the soprano. It was very enjoyable altogether.

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ROUND TABLE RECALLS P.I. REVOLUTION DAYS

Helpful Roles Played by Many Japanese, In Sympathy With Cause, Revealed As Historic Facts Unfolded

(Continued From Yesterday)

KI KIMURA—These efforts finally led to the dispatch of the Nunobiki Maru laden with arms to the Philippines. But before talking about that, I should like you, Mr. Atsushi Kimura, to describe the events surrounding the revolution, the American-Spanish War and the American possession of the archipelago.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—The outcome of the revolt against Spain turned out to be unfavorable. However, Spain did not intend to defeat the insurgents completely. Eventually, a compromise was reached between the Spanish Governor-General and General Aguinaldo. On the condition that the Spanish authorities introduce certain reforms in administration, General Aguinaldo agreed to leave the country. He went to Hongkong, where he started on a world tour. Upon reaching Singapore, he heard news of the outbreak of war between Spain and the United States on April 21, 1898.

The American Consul at Singaport made overtures to General Aguinaldo, asking him to return to the Philippines and aid the American forces on a promise of independence should the Americans win. The proposal pleased him immensely. Turning back to Hongkong, he boarded an American warship placed at his disposal by Admiral George Dewey, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, and landed at Cavite. The naval port there was already under occupation by the American navy, but Manila had not yet fallen.

Organizing a volunteer army made up of his former subordinates, General Aguinaldo carried out the sieze of Manila. Shortly afterward, on August 12, 1898, an armistice was concluded between the American and Spanish forces. The Americans refused the Filipino troops' entry into Manila. This act enraged General Aguinaldo and his men and proved to be the cause of the trouble between the two countries.

On December 10, 1898, the American-Spanish Peace Treaty was signed in Paris and the United States secured possession of the archipelago for $20,000,000. America's promise of independence was simply broken.

KI KIMURA—I should like to hear more about this double-dealing by America.

IZAWA—On June 12, 1898, the year of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, the Philippines proclaimed their independence and, on January 23 of the following year, promulgated its Constitution. General Aguinaldo was elected the first President.

As the Spanish-American Peace Conference neared, the Filipinos declared that the question of the disposal of their country, an independent State with a President and a Constitution, should not be decided between the United States and Spain alone. That was why Felippe Aguillo was sent by General Aguinaldo to Paris via America. The American Government accorded to Filipino envoy the high honor of allowing him to sit beside General E. Stephen Otis while on board the ship and gave him encouraging promises of help in the Philippine struggle for independence. This indicated that both the American army and navy men in the Philippines favored the granting of independence to the Filipinos.

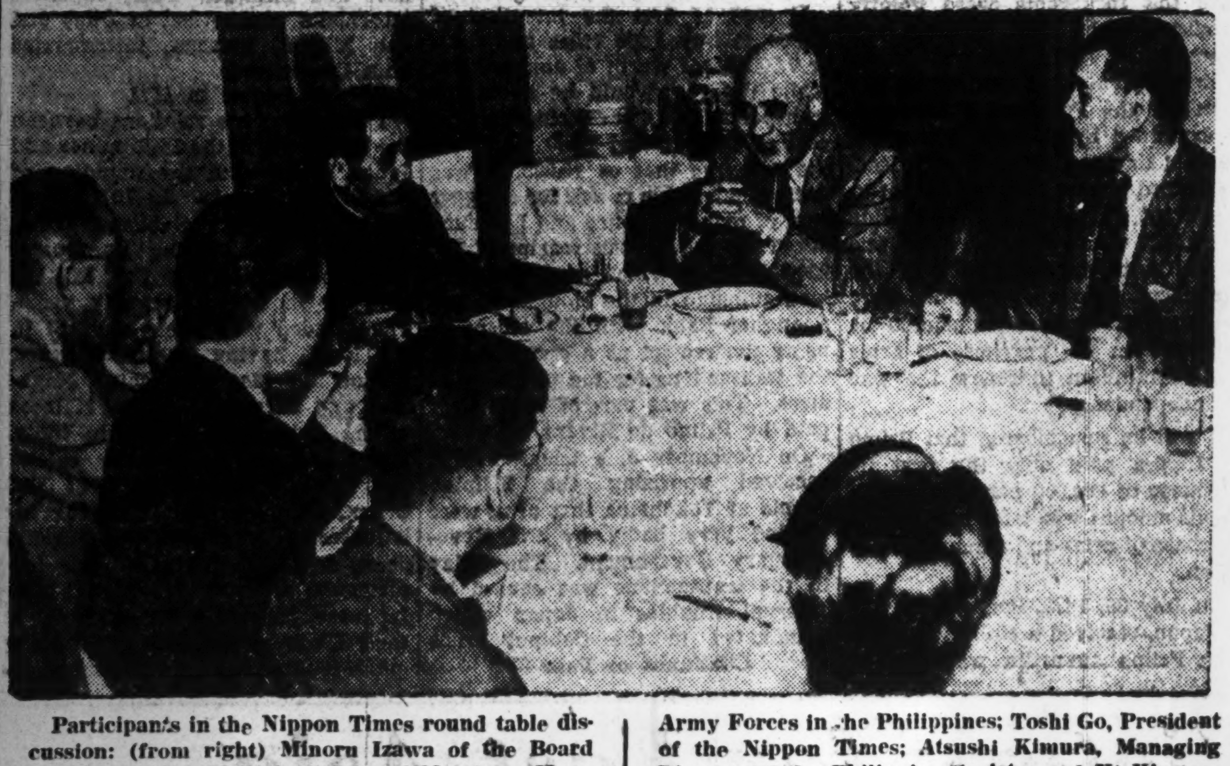
However, at a hearing held on this question, Admiral Dewey denied having made any commitment regarding the granting of independence to the Philippines. This infuriated General Aguinaldo and other leaders, who resolved that they would keep on fighting until the Americans were ousted from their country. This led to the American-Filipino clash in February, 1899, and is another proof of America's perfidy which must be put on record.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—I have read a book by an American, which shows that the United States was worried over this question and tried to conceal her guilty conscience by denying that Admiral Dewey had made a commitment of any kind.

IZAWA—There are copies of Senate papers on the subject.

KI KIMURA—Admiral Dewey published an open letter to President McKinley in defense of his own position.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—There are also stenographic records of the contest against the Government's bad faith.



Participants in the Nippon Times round table discussion: (from right) Minoru Izawa of the Board of Information; Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines; Toshi Go, President of the Nippon Times; Atsushi Kimura, Managing Director of the Philippine Society; and Ki Kimura, noted writer.

GO—Granting that Admiral Dewey deliberately made a denial, why did the United States conclude the treaty with Spain and, far from granting independence, turned the Philippines into American territory? That is treachery, pure and simple.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—From such diplomatic history of those days as I have looked up, it appears that President McKinley had not decided on the Philippines issue when the American delegation of five members left for Paris. Whitelaw Reid, the most influential person in the delegation, was set on taking the Philippines. He had been stimulated by the acts of aggression being committed by Britain, Holland and other Western Powers against Asia and thought there was no reason why America should stand by doing nothing. His views were cabled, as those of the delegation, to President McKinley, who, after long deliberation, acquiesced.

IZAWA—For the ratification of the Peace Treaty of Paris, the American Government had to have a two-third majority vote in the Upper House, which was hard to get. As luck would have it, however, a clash occurred between General Aguinaldo's army and the American forces on February 4, 1899, and the news was played up in Washington in order to influence Congress. At the final voting on February 6, the required two-third majority was won by the narrowest margin of one vote, and the Treaty was barely ratified.

KI KIMURA—President McKinley was so strongly opposed to the Treaty that he even prayed to God that it might fail to be ratified. But eventually he succumbed to the general current of opinion.

IZAWA—The American Senate was in the dark as to where the American military operations were going on in the Philippines.

GO—I think that was so.

HASEGAWA—When Aguinaldo, at the age of 28, assumed command of the revolutionary army, he declared: "The object of the revolution is to realize independence and to set up a government founded on a spirit of love, friendship and equality after the American model." That, of course, doesn't sound Oriental. Didn't he share what we might call "the awakening of Greater East Asia?"

IZAWA—He had no such ideal then. His original objective was no more than reforms of maladministration.

KI KIMURA—It was only after deception by America that General Aguinaldo realized that true salvation would not come from the Westerners, that the Orientals must unite.

KI KIMURA—When the late Mr. Hirayama met General Aguinaldo in Japan for the first time, the latter said that the White Race was superior, but that the Japanese are chivalrous and that the Orientals must be united. That is the first expression on record in available literature of General Aguinaldo's conviction.

GO—It was with an extremely sinister motive that the United States enacted the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Bill whereby the Philippines was promised independence. It was far from being a moral step. Do the Filipinos know this?

KI KIMURA—Of course, they know that the bill was approved because it would profit America economically. Now let's return to the relations between General Aguinaldo's envoy, Mariano Ponce, and the Japanese. I used to believe that General Aguinaldo himself came to Japan as Shunro Oshikawa wrote. Ryuko Kawaji, poet, also stated that General Aguinaldo came here, in his book published last year. The cause of this mistaken belief lies in the fact that while Mr. Ponce was staying in Japan, Mr. Hirayama told Chosui Kojima to "Go and see General Aguinaldo." Mr. Kojima went to make the visit but, in reality, he met Envoy Ponce. For propagandistic purposes, however, and for the success of the independence movement, they spread the news that General Aguinaldo was in Japan.

Before Mr. Ponce was acquainted with the Japanese, he made friends with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was in exile at Yokohama and the two patriots used to talk about their ideals. Mr. Ponce, Dr. Sun, Toten Miyazaki, Shuson Hirayama and others were closely acquainted and planned to realize the independence of the Philippines and a revolution in China with the aid of Japan. However, the scheme was completely frustrated as the United States grabbed the Philippines.

As Dr. Sun's revolution was to have started at Kweichow, Kwangtung Province, Mr. Ponce gave him the funds he had collected in Japan. This later led to the public criticism that the money had been mislaid. I hear that Ponce's son told Mr. Izawa that because the money his father had given Dr. Sun belonged, not to his father, but to the Philippines, it should be returned to his country. I would like to suggest that when the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is completed, ¥40,000 or ¥50,000 be returned to the Philippines by President Wang Ching-wei.

HASEGAWA—Let's, now proceed to the Nunobiki Maru affair.

KI KIMURA—It was in the spring of 1899 when Mariana Ponce came to Japan as General Aguinaldo's envoy. Through the good offices of the late Ki Inukai and the late Yaroku Nakamura, both leaders of the Progressive Party at that time, the late Kihachiro Okura and the late Dr. Sun who was in exile here, a contract was signed whereby several hundred thousands of Mauser rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition were purchased.

Carrying these arms and ammunition, the Nunobiki Maru, 2,000 tons, set sail from Kobe on July 12, 1900, for Manila via Moji and Nagasaki. Unfortunately the ship encountered a storm in lat. 31.6 N. and long. 122.44 E. on July 23, two days after it had left Nagasaki. Some of the crew members were saved but the ship and its cargo were lost. As the arms failed to reach the Philippine revolutionaries and, as the American forces were being reinforced. General Aguinaldo's forces were driven into a very difficult situation.

MR. HASEGAWA—We have discussed many interesting questions regarding the historic relations between Japan and the Philippines centering around the latter's independence movement. Let's now turn to the present in order to give a conclusion to the historical background, Mr. Kimura.

ATSUSHI KIMURA—A decade ago, I was the Japanese Consul-General for five years in Manila. In those days, the question of granting independence to the Philippines was being discussed in the United States. In this regard the Filipinos would say: "The granting of independence is, of course, welcome but without economical reciprocity after the attainment of freedom, independence would be valueless. The question of a reciprocal treaty is more important than freedom." Perceiving such a trend, I could not help thinking what a spiritless people tht Filipinos were. I came back to Japan dismayed.

At the time of the American-Spanish War and the unsuccessful revolution by General Aguinaldo, however, the Filipinos devoted all their efforts to the cause of independence, though in vain, I am profoundly impressed by the vigor and enthusiasm displayed by the Filipinos on these occasions. Nevertheless, their spirit had been weakenred by American rule.

When the Philippines gains independence, she will have to face economic difficulties. This time, however, the Filipinos are not worried. This, I presume, shows that they have regained their former spirit and vigor. In this respect, I believe that the Filipincs should follow the attitude of General Aguinaldo.

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, recently told the Filipino masses, "I will assume the whole responsibility. I am convinced that the War of Greater East Asia will end in Japan's victory. Should the Philippines be invaded by America, I will give my life to check them." He assured the Filipinos in this way and asked for their confidence in and cooperation with him. Is not this a very admirable attitude? He is a man of firm character as General Aguinaldo is.

Dr. Laurel's grim determination is shared by other Philippine leaders also. Since the outbreak of the war, the Filipinos have been rapidly regaining their Oriental character and have devoted themselves to the cause of freedom. They have discarded all thought of self and have learned to stand hardships and privations. This is a matter for genuine congratulation as it is a testimony to the fact that the Filipinos are possessed of General Aguinaldo's spirit so dramatically displayed at the end of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century.

IZAWA—Mr. Laurel is a great man. When I was in the Philippines, the Japanese Residents' Association invited him to give a lecture. In his speech delivered at a primary school Mr. Laurel said:

"I graduated from Yale University and also studied at Columbia University. However, I don't view life as the Americans do. I am a Filipino. In order to raise the status of the Filipinos among the nations of the world, we must cooperate with the Japanese, who are, so to speak, our brothers." He dared to reveal this conviction even under American rule. I believe that back in those days, Mr. Laurel had already been convinced that East Asia's status could be raised only by the cooperation of each of the nations of the sphere with Japan.

GO—Thank you, gentlemen. Let us bring the conference to a close.

(End)

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(X) — By Ki Kimura

"Look, it's snowing! Get up and have a look," an excited voice shouted as though some great event had taken place. It was a morning in February 1935.

"Snowing? Really?" was the equally excited reply.

"We're in luck to be able to see snow so soon after our arrival in Japan," exclaimed the first voice.

The conversation was between two Filipino students who had arrived in Tokyo only the previous day, and the one who had jumped out of bed was none other than Dr. Laurel's second son, Sotero.

Sotero and his friend had arrived in Tokyo the day before and were settled in the dormitory attached to the Seinen Kaikan in Kanda. It had been their first night in Japan, the land of their dreams. It was very cold, particularly so to boys from a warm tropical climate, and towards morning it had become still colder. They had felt the chill creeping in from under their beds and through the blankets. Sotero felt as though he were in an ice-box. Towards morning he was unable to sleep at all.

No wonder it had been so cold, thought Sotero. Looking through the window at the beautiful scene before him, however, he felt amply compensated for his sleepless first night in Japan. Snow! To the peoples of the southern regions, where the sun shines scorchingly hot the year round, snow is a wonderful and fascinating thing.

In those days, boats plying between the Philippines and America used to call at one or two ports in Japan. Those Filipinos who were unlucky never saw the beauty and majesty of a snow-covered Japanese landscape no matter how often they visited here, whereas the lucky ones always arrived on a snowy day. The latter were dubbed the "lucky boys."

Sotero put on a thick coat which his parents had bought for him just before he left for Japan, and opened the window of his room. What a magnificent spectacle, and what sublime beauty! Sotero was certain that he had never seen anything to equal it in his life. He first likened the scene to Philippine sugar sprinkled all over, but the snow was ever so much lighter and softer, so much piled up on the branches of trees that they leaned over the roof. Next he compared it to Manila hemp spread on the ground, but even this comparison did not satisfy him. He then envisioned high, rolling waves, but that scene had none of this calm dignity. He concluded that after all snow was snow, and no comparison could be made.

Two days later he called at the American Embassy with a letter of introduction to the Ambassador, who was none other than Joseph Clark Grew, he who returned to America aboard the first exchange ship and who ever since has been propagating the fact that Japan is a formidable enemy. It was the Ambassador's fourth year in Japan when he was called upon by the Filipino youth. The Ambassador had made a deep study of Japan, and by this time had a fairly accurate knowledge of the country. Secretly he favored the idea of having Filipino students in Japan. However, upon hearing of Sotero's plans, an exclamation of astonishment broke through his equanimity. "What? You want to enter a military academy here in Japan?"

The Ambassador could not have been more surprised had someone struck him in the face.

However, quickly regaining his composure, he asked, "Are you serious about wanting to become a military officer?"

"Yes," was the earnest reply.

"In that case you needn't have come to Japan where you will have many difficulties to overcome. There is an excellent military academy in America. You have surely heard of West Point, known the world over?" Ambassador Grew tried to persuade the youth to change his mind.

"But I want to enter a Japanese military academy."

"Why?" inquired the Ambassador.

"I see no reason why all Filipino boys who want to become military officers should be trained in America. I think there should be a few at least who are acquainted with the military discipline of other countries. There is not a single officer in my country who has been trained in Japan," Sotero declared.

"Perhaps you are right," the Ambassador said thoughtfully. "I will see what I can do for you, but you will have to be patient."

From that day Sotero devoted himself heart and soul to the study of the Japanese language, starting from the first grade text-book. He was amply rewarded for his earnest efforts, for by spring he had mastered the third grade text-book.

One day he received a telephone message from the Embassy to call immediately. He found the Ambassador waiting for him, and was straightway told that his application had been rejected by the military academy.

"I am told that the academy would not accept your application on the ground that it was unprecedented," the Ambassador said.

Sotero was so disappointed that he felt the hot tears welling in his eyes. His sole purpose in coming to Japan, he told the Ambassador, was to enter a military academy, and could not the Embassy please try again?

Greatly impressed by the earnestness of the boy, Ambassador Grew promised to do what he could, with the result that finally a permission was obtained for Sotero to begin military training.

With happy anticipation in his heart Sotero enrolled. The first day at school, however, he experienced an astonishment and bewilderment greater even than when he saw snow for the first time after his arrival in Japan. He marvelled at the physical and spiritual stamina of these Japanese youths who could endure such rigid training day and night.

Sotero had yet to learn that the Japanese and American attitudes towards life were entirely different. The goal of the Americans was to enjoy life to the full, which made itself apparent even in their military academy. In a Japanese military school, however, individual enjoyment or leisure has no part in the lives of the students. For them the day begins with the sound of a bugle, at which they rise. They then put away their bedding and make their toilet, and practise military arts and do running exercises before sitting down to breakfast. Not a minute is available for "loafing." No Spartan training could compare with that of students at a Japanese military academy.

A few days later Sotero wrote to his father: "Father, I cannot stand the strenuous and stern life at school here. Please arrange for my return to the Philippines as soon as possible."

(To Be Continued)

REICH PAPER HAILS P.I. INDEPENDENCE

Freedom Won Due to Own Efforts and Japanese Help, Says Berlin Journal

Domei

BERLIN, October 12.—Voelkischer Beobachter, an influential local vernacular, congratulated the Philippines on her attaining of independence to be proclaimed on October 14, in an editorial published in its today's issue.

"The Philippines has achieved her rightful status through her own efforts and with the assistance and guidance of Japan, leader nation in East Asia," declared the Berlin journal. "This fact is most eloquently attested to by the proclamation of independence to be made on October 14.

"In the days when the United States ruled the Philippines, she tried to impress upon the Filipinos that America was the 'ruler of the world.' However, America's ambitions in East Asia have been shattered within half a century and her attitude toward East Asia during the 50-year period has been proved to be a most treacherous one, politically as well as morally. The sacrifices and political ideology the United States has forced upon the Philippines have now been turned against America in the form of an accusation.

"Roosevelt has proclaimed that he can make a paradise of the world with his so-called 'Four Freedoms.' His moral basis must suffer together with America's policies. The United States exhorted the Filipinos to great efforts for the gaining of 'freedom' but the result was nothing more than a semi-colonial status for the Archipelago.

"Japan is willingly according the Philippines what the United States failed to give her. The miserable end of American rule and the emergence of the disinterested measures taken by the Japanese Government, have completely changed the structure of the Philippines.

"The Filipinos might well have jeered at Rosevelt when he made the empty promise to grant the Philippines independence by 1944. The American President's remarks has no more effect than if he addressed himself to the inhabitants of the moon," concluded the Berlin paper.

BANJERMASIN TO EXPAND MUNICIPALITY SYSTEM

Supreme Adviser Chosen From Native Residents to Aid Japanese Mayor

Domei

BANJERMASIN, October 12.—The Municipal Administration of this city will be further streamlined as a result of the decision reached by the Japanese Military Administration to expand the principal sections of the municipal office.

According to the decision, two deputy mayors will be named to assist the mayor, while one supreme adviser will be chosen from among the leading native residents to serve as adviser to the Japanese mayor.

Special stress will be laid on the rational distribution of daily necessities to citizens under the supervision of the economic section.

It was further revealed that municipal activities under the new system will be placed under the supervision of seven sections, namely; general affairs, accounts, education, economic affairs, public works, sanitation and police affairs.

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Japan Gave Vital Aid To Philippines Cause

Volunteer Army Officers Molded Revolutionary Army Under Aguinaldo—Munitions Experts, Rifles Secretly Sent to Patriots

Though officially aloof, the aid in various forms that Japan offered to the Philippine patriots in their early fight for independence is very evident. Prominent among the friendly actions toward their southern neighbor was the volunteering of retired Japanese officers, without promise of pay, who proceeded to the Philippines to offer their experience and skill in molding an efficient army out of the nondescript array of soldiers who flocked to the Aguinaldo banner.

In submitting his estimates to the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Government, Secretary of War Baldomero Aguinaldo stated: "The integrity of our country and our independence depends upon our military organization." The soldiers who served under Aguinaldo had no military training. They came from civilian ranks. Many of the officers were in no better condition.

In 1898, the Japanese Government sent Captain Tokisawa to observe local conditions in the Philippines. Upon his return to Japan in the month of November, 1898, he reported to his Government that he was impressed by the fighting spirit of the Filipino soldiers. He observed that in simple formations and practical combat the Filipinos were excellent, but in complex and combined movements, they lacked precision, unity, and cohesion. Discipline was lax and the strategy used was unscientific.

Army Men Offered

High Japanese military officials in the War Ministry advised Ponce of the advantages of having Japanese officers as instructors in the Philippine Revolutionary Army. They indicated their desire of furnishing some Japanese officers by placing their names first in the list of retired officers.

Japanese officers received lower salaries than did the Spaniards of the same rank, and they did not serve for money. An officer with the rank of first-lieutenant was contented to receive $35-37 a month. Colonel Fukushima indicated that, upon the request of the Revolutionary Government, he would have Mr. Tokisawa retire from the Japanese Army in order to serve on the Staff of General Aguinaldo.

In compliance with the instructions received from Aguinaldo, Captain Yoshitaro Nagano sailed for Manila on February 11, 1899, carrying with him the recommendations of Colonel Fukushima and Commander Akashi. He wanted a salary of 200 pesos with house and servant if the Philippine Government could afford it. He was, however, willing to accept anything that the Government could afford provided he could live on it.

General Riego spoke highly of him. He served in the Revolutionary Army for about three months and formed a nucleus of trained officers of the Philippine Revolutionary Army.

A Captain of the Artillery Corps. Mr. Hara volunteered his services without salary. He had been awarded several medals for his services during the Sino-Japanese War. He was also a member of the General Staff of the Japanese Imperial Army. All that the wanted was to be appointed as a general with the corresponding right and responsibility. There were many other officers whose services were contracted for service in the Philippines. Among them were Messrs. Inatomi, Nishiuchi, Nakamori and Miyai, all of whom were veterans of the Sino-Japanese War and were highly commended by their superiors. Hara was a captain and the others were lieutenants. They asked only for transportation to Manila, and once in the service it was up to the Revolutionary Government to give them the salary that they deserved.

Aside from those officers mentioned above, there were many other Japanese officers, both in the active and reserve corps, who volunteered their services. For lack of funds, the Revolutionary Government could not accept their services. A publisher, Mr. Yamagata, offered to raise a volunteer force for service in the Philippines under General Aguinaldo, but this generous offer had to be rejected by Aguinaldo for the same reason.

Furthermore, the sending of officers to Manila was rendered difficult by the strict vigilance of the Americans in and around Manila. As the Japanese Consul, in order to avoid complications, did not wish to intervene in the enlistment of Japanese officers in Japan for service in the Philippines, the Hongkong Junta refused to accept any more offers from Japan.

As already mentioned, a number of Japanese munition experts and military engineers sailed on the "Nunobiki Maru" for Manila but most of them perished when that vessel sunk. The purpose of importing experts was to instruct the Filipino soldiers and officers in the Japanese methods of manufacturing ammunition and gunpowder and in military training.

Japan was also able to help the cause of the Revolution in other respects. Mr. Shimokura Naka sold 200,000 yards of khaki cloth to be used for uniforms of Filipino soldiers. Field glasses were also bought from Japan as well as the types which the Hongkong Junta used for the printing of memorials, announcements, pamphlets, newspapers, and manifestos.

The revolutionists were almost without arms and ammunition, their means of defense being chiefly bolos. Primo de Rivera estimated that the number of portable arms possessed by the revolutionists had at no time exceeded 1,500. Foreman, on the other hand, estimated the number at 7,000, which is believed to be an exaggeration.

Comparatively few rifles were obtained from Japan or Hongkong before the insurrection began or during its progress. "La Independencia," on November 16, 1898, contained a story about a shipment of rifles from Japan. The Katipunan leaders in Cavite, in order to encourage the masses to rise, circulated a proclamation that 40,000 arms had just been received from outside sources. Most of the arms of the insurgents obtained in large part by the desertions and captures of the civil guards were located in Cavite. The assortment was nondescript.

War Renewal Aimed

As the insurgents were greatly handicapped by lack of arms and ammunition, Aguinaldo was forced to sign the Pact of Biak-na-bato. The object of the Pact was subsequently explained by General Aguinaldo. He said that the revolutionary leaders agreed among themselves that in the event of the Spaniards failing to comply with each and every one of the terms and conditions of the agreement, the money obtained from the Spanish Government should be employed in the purchase of arms and ammunition to renew the war of independence."

It will be remembered that Primo de Rivera paid only the first installment of 400,000 pesos. One-half of this amount was later used in the purchase of arms and ammunition in Japan.

On July 29, 1898, Ponce, who was in Japan, received a cipher telegram from Felipe Agoncillo, which reads as follows:

"Domestic loan authorized. Foreign loan will probably be authorized later. Hasten expedition. Received telegram from London about peace negotiations. Washington will abandon the Islands."

This meant that bonds could be floated at home. Ponce was instructed to purchase arms and ammunition as soon as possible and to negotiate a loan in Japan.

The attempt to borrow from the Japanese Government 200,000 rifles having failed, the Filipino envoys at Yokohama took steps to purchase arms from private parties. These activities in contraband traffic were hazardous and costly. Moreover, traffic in arms must have the permission of the Japanese Minister of War, and must be inspected by responsible officials, thus making the traffic practically impossible.

The offer which was most acceptable to the Filipinos was that of the agents of Murata rifles. Responsible Japanese officials assured the Filipinos that if these rifles were bought, the exportation would be permitted. The price was $10 each. A schooner could transport these articles for $10,000 and it was more convenient to engage a schooner because it was cheaper than a steamer and since the north winds had already begun to blow, it would be just as fast.

Japanese Rifles Bought

Accordingly, permission was asked from the Hongkong Junta to purchase arms in Japan. On September 16, a telegram was received from Apacible stating that the sum of 30,000 pesos was available for that purpose in Hongkong.

It was at first the intention of Ponce to buy 1,000 rifles and 6,000 or 7,000 pesos worth of ammunition, while the rest would be spent for transportation. Considering that the cost of transporting 1,000 rifles was the same as that of 10,000, it was deemed advisable to ask for a bigger sum of money. Ponce and Lichauco asked for the deposit receipt of the 200,000 pesos which was deposited by Aguinaldo in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with the object of using the receipt as a guarantee in the transactions for the purchase of arms. This was part of the money paid by Primo de Rivera.

On November 5, a telegram was received apprising the Filipino agents at Yokohama that arms were needed very badly by the Revolutionary Government. The delay in the transactions was caused by internal troubles in Japan which culminated in the Cabinet crisis

Continued on Page 5)

Airfield Construction Is Pushed

Native inhabitants offer full and earnest cooperation to the Japanese Forces in building and expanding an X X Base in the Philippines. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Japan-Philippines Ties Cover 400-Year Span

Amicable Relations Existing From 16th Century to Present—Filipinos Encouraged by Nippon's Rise to Power

Covering a long span of nearly four centuries, the intercourse between Japan and the Philippines has always been friendly. In the history of amicable relations which began in the 16th century, the peoples of the two nations have intermingled socially as well as in fields of trade and other endeavors. The Filipinos have rejoiced in the steady advance of this country as a world power, happy in the knowledge that the day has arrived when the Orientals will be able to hold their own against the Anglo-American oppressors.

Before the coming of the Spaniards to the Philippines, Japanese merchants traded with the Filipinos. From Nagasaki were imported silk, cotton, and domestic utensils. The Japanese treasured especially a kind of brown earthen jar sold to them from Luzon. The Filipinos did not use money but employed gold dust as a medium of exchange.

Some of the Filipinos at the time of the coming of the Spaniards were of lighter complexion than the others. They were believed to be descendants of shipwrecked Japanese and Chinese. Some Japanese merchants who settled in Dilao and San Miguel, Bulacan, intermarried with the natives.

Begins in 1571

The early trade relations between the Spaniards in the Philippines and Japan began with the founding of the City of Manila. In 1571, when the Spaniards first established themselves in Manila, the Portuguese were masters of the Far Eastern seas for more than seventy years. They traded with every country in the East, having as their bases, Canton and Macao in China, Nagasaki and Hirado in Japan, Malacca in the Moluccas, and Goa in India. They brought to Europe spices, silk, and other products of the Orient. They established trade relations with Japan, entered various ports, sold firearms and other implements of war to Japan. The Japanese, following the example of their Christian brothers, visited the ports touched by the Portuguese, including the Philippines. From Nagasaki were imported silk, raw cotton, clothes and domestic utensils. In spite of Limahong's invasion in 1574, Manila became a flourishing trade center.

Annually, in October or March, Portuguese and Japanese vessels anchored at Manila. The bulk of their cargoes consisted of flour, silk, wooden screen, arms, wooden boxes, barrels, and horses. The greatest part of the cargo remained in the Philippines for home consumption, while the rest were shipped to Mexico and Spain. The Portuguese brought from the Moluccas, aside from spices, cotton clothes, tusks, bed-covers, jewels, curios of all kinds from India, wine, grapes, almonds, and preserved fruits from Portugal; rugs and carpets from Persia and Turkey; furniture and many other articles for domestic use from Macao. The Portuguese sold slaves, among which there must have been some Japanese as revealed by the complaint of Hideyoshi against the Portuguese traders. Manila sold gold, venison, bark of trees for dyeing, honey, wax, wines, cats, small jars, glasses, and curios from Spain.

Japanese in Manila

During the early years of Spanish rule, a few hundred Japanese resided in Manila where many of them were employed as artisans.

During the time of Governor Gomez Perez Dasmarinas (1590-1593), Toyotomi Hideyoshi sent his ambassador Harada Kiyemon, demanding that the Spanish Governor-General be considered a vassal of the Japanese Emperor and that tribute be paid. A council was at once called and it was resolved to send an envoy to Japan for the purpose of negotiating commercial agreements and thus to pacify the Shogun. Fr. Juan Cabo, a Dominican, and Captain Lope de Llanos were appointed to undertake the task. They were received hospitably by the Shogun, but on their return trip their boat

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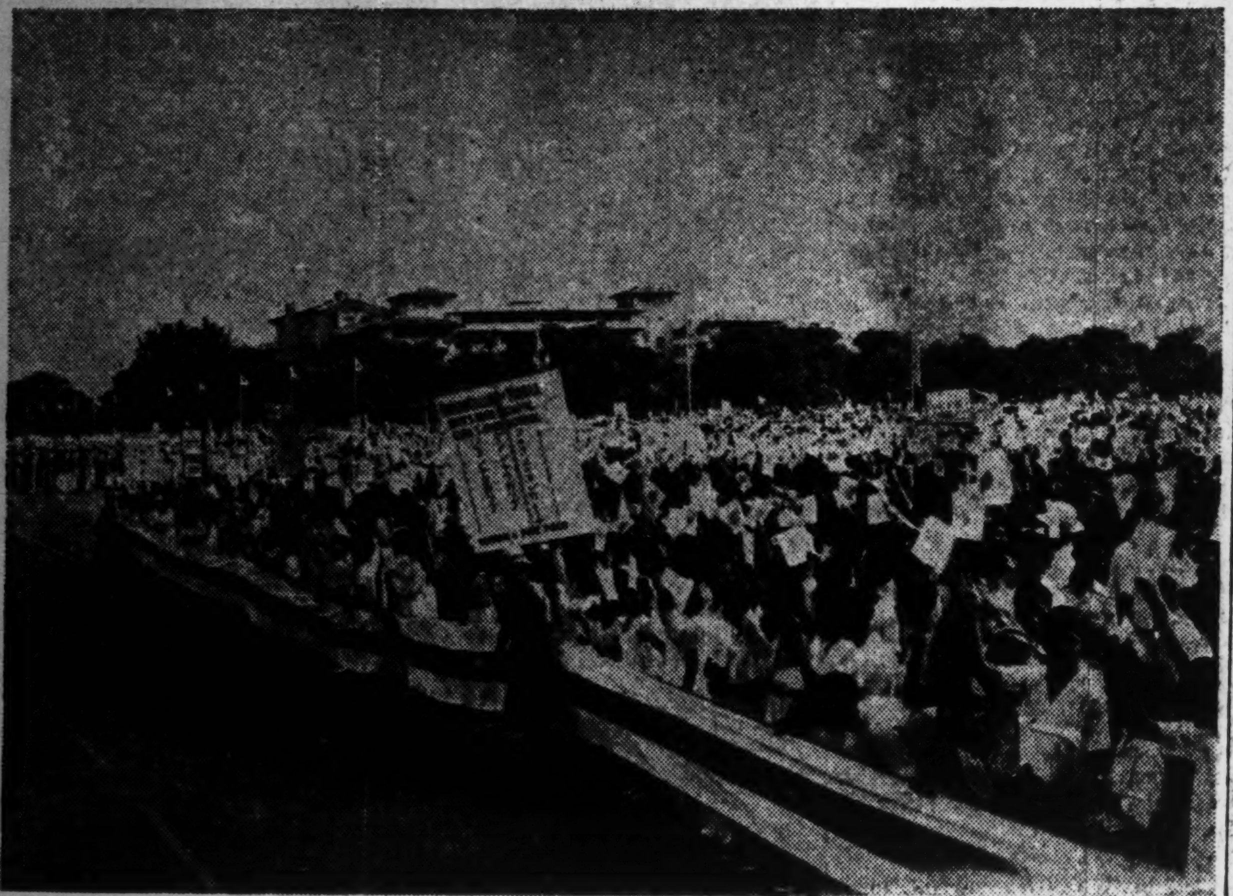
His Majesty's Birthday Celebrated



More than 100,000 Filipinos thronged Luneta Park in Manila on April 29, this year, to celebrate Tenchosetsu, the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. On the occasion, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, delivered a congratulatory address.

was stranded off the coast of Formosa, where they died.

In 1593, Hideyoshi renewed his demand. The Governor-General, acting against the protests of the Jesuits, sent two Franciscan friars to Japan, namely, Frs. Pedro Bautista and Bartolome Ruiz. After them, the Governor-General sent Frs. Marcelo Revadeneyra, Agustin Rodriguez and Geronimo de Jesus, with gifts to the Shogun.

Intercourse Suspended

During the time of Iyeyasu, official negotiations with the Governor of the Philippines, were initiated. These negotiations were suspended during the time of Governor Bravo de Acuna (1602-1606). Upon the insistence of the Japanese, two letters were written, one addressed to Iyeyasu and the other to his son who was then Shogun, Hidetada, at Yedo, by Governor Rodrigo de Vivero, who had succeeded Acuna. Vivero went with the first Japanese embassy to Mexico. The port of Uraga, in the province of Sagami, was opened to the Spaniards in August, 1608. The galleons which sailed during those years between Mexico and the Philippines made a regular annual call at Uraga. Hidetada, not to be outdone by his father, opened all his ports to the Spaniards.

During the period of Japan's isolation (1637-1853), the Philippines had no contact whatsover with Japan. After the year 1853, when Japan's era of modernization and westernization began, Japan again showed signs of interest in the Philippines. In 1875, a Japanese Commission went to the Philippines to investigate conditions, particularly that of trade. In 1889, the Spanish Minister at Tokyo proposed to his Government the opening of the Philippines to Japanese emigrants. The idea was to colonize certain regions in the Philippines on the same basis as that of the contract between Japan and Hawaii. Count Okuma personally favored the proposal. Because of the opposition of the religious orders in the Philippines, however, the proposal was not realized.

As a consequence of Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War (1895), the Spaniards feared that Japan would dislodge Spanish authority in the Philippines. This fear became articulate when Formosa was ceded to Japan by the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895). Spain protested against the occupation of Formosa by Japan on the ground that such a move endangered the safety of the Philippines, but the protest was not considered. Manila was excited over the appearance of a Japanese cruiser there in 1896.

The Filipinos, on the other hand, rejoiced over these events. They thought that the time had come when Orientals could hold their own against the Europeans.

Japan Gave Vital Aid To Philippines Cause

(Continued from Page 4)

which placed the Yamagata group in power. The bankers in Yokohama and Tokyo required the endorsement of General Aguinaldo or his authorized agent on the check. However, one of the Yokohama banks would write a letter to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, asking if the check would be paid on the date it fell due. On December 1, it became definitely known that the check could be paid only at Hongkong, and the same was not negotiable.

According to G. Apacible, the Americans at Hongkong tried to prevent the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank from making any payment to the Philippine Revolutionary Committee, but the Filipinos were upheld by the Hongkong courts. Gregorio Agoncillo had to leave Japan for Hongkong because of the check

With respect to the sale of Murata rifles, the Japanese Government did not offer any objection to the Filipinos buying from their factories. They gave to Ponce the name of the military officer who was to make arrangements with him. The only obstacle then remaining was that of securing funds to finance the undertaking.

Many Advantages Seen

The purchase of Murata rifles offered many advantages. In the first place, those rifles were manufactured especially for the size of Japanese soldiers, which was more or less the same as that of the Filipinos. Secondly, they had been proved to be excellent during the Sino-Japanese War. Besides it would inject optimism and confidence in the ranks of the rvolutionists to know that they were using guns from Japan which had proved to be a friend of the Filipinos. Furthermore, future transactions with the Japanese would be greatly facilitated, thus paving the way for a closer political relation between the two peoples.

By December, the Japanese manufacturer was definitely decided about the negotiations. There were 5,000 Murata rifles available. Mr. Suzuki, a merchant of Osaka, and a friend of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Koki (?), offered to charter his vessel for the shipment of the articles to the Islands. The vessel was to be manned by a Japanese crew. Lack of funds prevented the Filipinos from definitely closing the transactions. If the negotiations were to be made on the basis of the 200,000 pesos, it was required that the amount be remitted through the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., the reason of the Japanese being that they did not deem it convenient for persons other than those directly concerned to know anything about these transactions. By January, 1899, the Filipinos had only ¥50,000 at their disposal. Because of their desire to buy more arms and ammunition since it was more economical, the overhead cost remaining the same, the Filipino envoys awaited the developments concerning the check. At this juncture, the Philippine-American War broke out. As the Japanese wanted to avoid unnecessary complications with America, the negotiations were suspended.

There were other offers besides those mentioned but they were not given consideration by the Committee. On January 18, for instance, Weinberger & Co., a German firm in Yokohama, offered to supply 20,000 rifles of French make which were an imitation of the Mauser, at $11.50 each. These arms were supposed to be deposited at Hongkong. There were also offers of Gras rifles, cannons, etc.

In the month of April, 1899, the activities of the Filipinos were renewed. A Japanese military officer personally directed the negotiations. Several prominent Japanese were behind the movement. It was proposed that the Philippine Revolutionary Government would buy a vessel which would be manned by a Japanese crew. The vessel was to be registered as a Japanese vessel engaged in the coastwise trade, which included Formosa. From Formosa, the ship could easily make incursions into Philippine waters. This would enable the Filipinos to secure war materials and supplies from foreign countries.

Many Difficulties Met

Ponce received ¥50,000 from Apacible in May, 1899. On June 2, he received an additional sum of ¥80,000. A contract was executed for the purchase of 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition for 120,000 pesos. A vessel was to be chartered for 10,000 pesos. The contractor further required a guarantee of ¥20,000. If after the signing of the contract the Filipinos should withdraw from the fulfilment of the terms thereof the sum of ¥20,000 would then be forfeited in favor of the contractor.

There was great difficulty in finding a vessel suitable for the expedition. The Japanese coastwise law required that vessels in the coastwise trade should have more than 500 tons capacity. If a vessel of more than 500 tons were chartered, it would be more advantageous to increase the quantity of the cargo. It was therefore proposed to buy 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, some cannons, field glasses, and more rifles.

The boat which was at last chartered by Ponce was the "Nunobiki Maru" with a capacity of 1,441 tons. Before this, another vessel was hired but the Japanese company which insured it refused to give the necessary permission to leave Japanese waters. There was considerable delay. It was impossible to convince the insurance company to change its decision and, following the instructions of the Hongkong Junta, the Filipino envoys were not permitted to buy a vessel. In order to solve the difficulty, Dr. Sun Yat-sen a Chinese reformer and revolutionary leader and friend of Mariano Ponce, convinced one of his countrymen, Mr. Wan Chi (Chan Chik Sion) to buy the "Nunobiki Maru" in partnership with Dr. Yaroku Nakamura.

The vessel was registered in the name of these persons. It proceeded from Kobe, its home port, to Nagasaki where the arms were loaded.

On June 20, Yoshitaro Nagano, a Japanese military officer, and Manuel Parosinog, a Filipino pilot who was familiar with the China Sea, were sent to Nagasaki to receive the goods and inspect the vessel. The "Nunobiki Maru" was loaded with the following: 6,000,000 rounds of ammunition; 10,000 Murata rifles; one stationary cannon; 10 field guns; seven field glasses; one pressing machine for gunpowder; one machine and materials for the manufacture of ammunition.

Before the departure of the vessel, telegraphic communications were received with frequency from certain Japanese in Manila regarding the weather conditions as well as the movements of the Americans. The boat left Moji on July 19, 1899.

Music, Movie Fans of Philippines Greet Japanese Offerings With Big Enthusiasm

Attesting to the subtle change which has taken place in the attitude of the Filipinos since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese films and songs are being received in the Philippines with ever-increasing enthusiasm. With the Filipinos, with whom songs especially are a part of their life, this is undeniable proof that the change which has taken place is more than a mere superficial one.

Throngs pack cinema houses showing the latest talkies from Japan which the enthusiastic audience learned to admire because of their faithful portrayal of not only Japanese life but also of Oriental ways and customs.

Cinema fans may recall the hit made by "Kibo no Aozora," the first Japanese film exhibited in Manila which gave intimate glimpses of Japanese home life. This film gave Manilans their first chance to see a typical Japanese picture.

Many subsequent Japanese films have been shown since "Kibo no Aozora," each one drawing larger crowds as the audiences began to see the superior qualities of the Japanese films over the imported Hollywood productions.

The fact that these later pictures not only depicted the heroic exploits of the Japanese Armed Forces but also portrayed the important historical events in East Asia was the reason for their popularity.

Local cinema critics declared that the films are unlike Hollywood pictures because they emphasize love of Nature and Truth as well as Spiritual Symbolism. They also commented that the Japanese films are noteworthy for their technical and directorial ability and historic talent.

American popular songs which used to be the craze in Manila are now forgotten. Japanese songs which have taken their place together with Filipino songs are now heard everywhere.

Today songs such as Aikoku no Hana (Patriotic Flower) and Akatsuki ni Inoru (Prayer at Dawn) are familiar to every boy and girl.

RESEARCHES PUSHED IN SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Substitutes Sought for Imported Necessities—Native Materials Utilized

A weighty role, and one achieving unprecedented success in helping to attain economic self-sufficiency for the New Philippines, is scientific and industrial research.

Since the establishment of the Philippine Executive Commission, the Bureau of Science has been engrossed in the production of substitutes for imported chemicals, medicines and food products. It has also made discoveries of medicinal cures especially for tropical diseases from medicinal plants grown in the Islands.

The Bureau of Science has also been busily engaged in improving old processes as well as perfecting new processes and utilizing the by-products from agricultural and non-agricultural waste and surpluses.

In researches by utilizing coconut products, the Bureau has succeeded in manufacturing condensed coconut milk, and fortified coconut milk for infant feeding as well as lard, vinegar and charcoal. Further studies have been conducted with success in making lubricants from a mixture of coconut oil and castor oil.

Venturing into a virtually new field in the Philippines, Filipino researchers have succeeded in manufacturing paper and cardboard using waste paper, bagasses and coir as raw materials. Laboratory investigations were carried out regarding preparation of rice bran concentrates for beriberi, powdered yeast and industrial alcohol from mongo (native bean) and brown sugar as well as lactic acid, photographic plates, flypaper and briquettes.

As each industrial formula was perfected and made ready for use on commercial scale, they have been turned over to industrial companies for mass manufacture of the products. Thus, the Bureau of Science is virtually "the cradle of the new Philippine industries."

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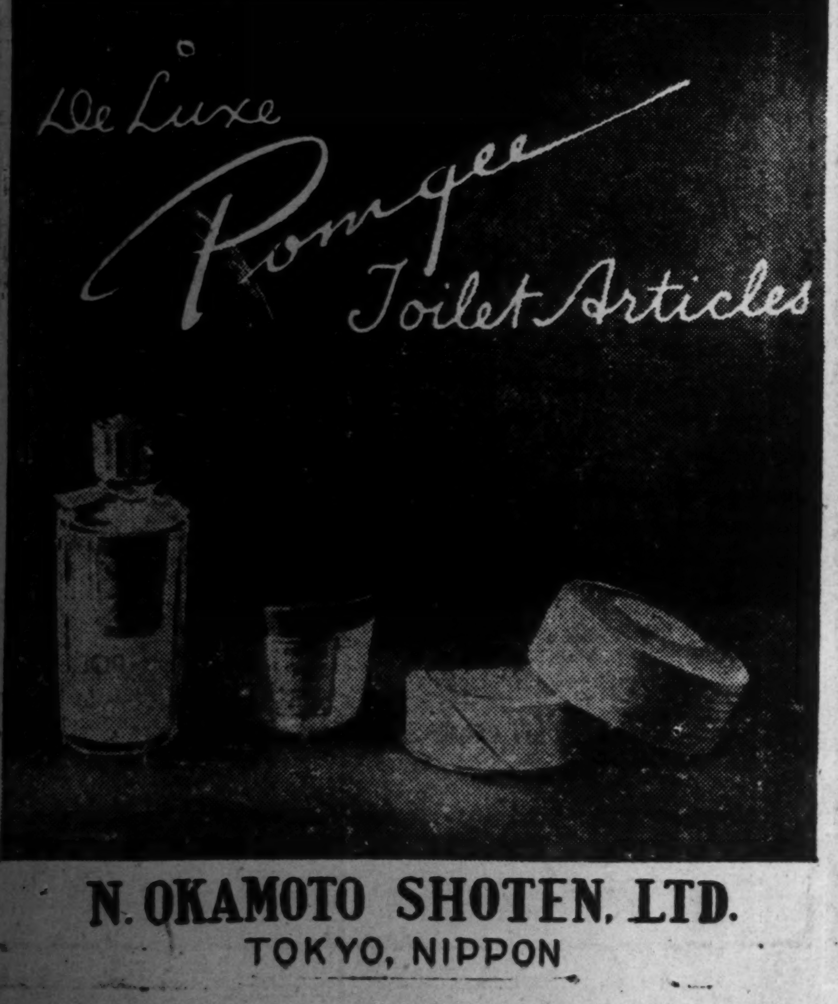

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P.I. Makes Big Progress In Reconstruction Work

New Independent Nation Rapidly Becoming Self-Sufficient—Will Be Important Spoke in Wheel Of Co-Prosperity in East Asia

The Philippine Islands, whose independence has just been proclaimed after 400 years of foreign rule, are forging ahead rapidly as one of the important nations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. Tremendous progress is being made in the economic and other aspects of development.

The reconstruction of Davao, busiest center of Mindanao, is a scene of prosperity and vigorous activities, much more so than before the war. The population which stood about 180,000 at the outset of the war, is increasing. Within two or three years, the island is expected to become not only self-sufficient in foodstuffs but will be able to export its surplus production. In the task of construction, the Moro tribe in Lanao and Cotabato States is cooperating wholeheartedly.

For the increased production of Manila hemp, ramie and jute, the directorate-general of the Japanese Military Administration and the producers in close cooperation are exerting utmost efforts to produce a sufficient amount for military purpose.

Mindanao is rich with aquatic products particularly around Davao and Zamboanga. The manufacture of dried bonito is being undertaken on a large scale while a certain amount of coconut oil is daily produced. The raising of chickens and pigs is greatly developed with the prospect of supplying some 10,000 chickens and some thousands of pigs monthly to the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Schools Already Opened

In the sphere of education, the island is not far behind the industrial activities. One high school and 38 national schools were already opened for the Filipino children.

Cebu Island with the slogan of "The Construction of The Island By Our Own Hands," is racing with other islands in the rehabilitation task.

The Visayan Rehabilitation Committee is planning for the construction of highways and bridges, the repair of damaged harbors, the investigation of people's living quarters, the immediate reopening of schools and the establishment of sanitation facilities. The building of living quarters for the islanders is also seriously considered.

The Visayan area is known for its agricultural industry while others must be developed in the future. The tapping of coal in Cebu Island noted for its superior quality is urgent for facilitating maritime transportation and for industrial purposes as well. The coconut oil mainly produced in the eastern sector of the Visayan area and northern Mindanao is now piled up in Cebu Harbor and is used in manufacturing soap.

The large-scale manufacture of oil for cooking is to be undertaken in the near future. Alcohol for automobiles is now produced in an increased quantity. All those different kinds of oil are now shipped out to the countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, thus greatly contributing toward the construction of the Sphere.

Bicol district in southeastern Luzon which was disturbed by frequent attacks of bandit remnants at the end of last year now enjoys complete peace and order. The people who evacuated into the mountains have returned with the annihilation of the group of bandits.

Peace and order being firmly established, conspicuous achievements are being made in various fields of activities. Bicol is noted for its production of copra and Manila hemp. Prior to the war 60,000 to 70,000 tons of copra were annually exported, but since last September a larger quantity than normally has been shipped out and its oil is widely used as a substitute for petroleum and for other purposes. Before the war, abaca (Manila hemp) production in Bicol accounted for a quarter of the entire output in the Philippines.

The opening of the railway line coupled with the founding of many Japanese companies in local districts further encouraged the development of local industries. Legaspi is now a busy industrial center in the South clearly evincing the success of the newly-launched industrial enterprises in that sector. Manila copal yielded by large trees which are abundant in Bicol, Taygas, Palawan and Samar is an indispensable wartime material, being largely used in manufacturing gunpowder, paint chemical solutions, paper, ink, soap, spices as well as in paints for ships.

In Albay and Sorsogon States the growing of hemp, from which oil for machines can be manufactured, is to be undertaken on a large scale with the arrival of necessary seeds from Japan. Thus, a wide area of fallow land will be utilized. In Salacot, the paper manufacturing industry will be developed by utilizing the barks of shrubs. From peanuts, abundant in Bicol, oil can be manufactured.

Many other industries such as manufacturing soap from coconut oil, tannin from mangroves and fuel from coconuts can be properly developed. Sorsogon and South Camarines are abundant in fish products and seaweeds while Masbate Island engages in live-stock raising.

Naga, one of the commercial centers in southern Luzon, has been like the proverbial phoenix which has risen from its ashes with more grandeur, for Naga is rapidly building upon its ruins and wanton destruction caused by the U.S. forces. It is now a thriving commercial and trade center, with stores, and warehouses, and hotels for transient merchants and salesmen already built. Many more buildings, both for offices and private homes, are gradually being constructed in Naga to meet the demands of increasing social and business activity.

Albay Back to Normal

Albay is now back to normal; the people are now doing their daily chores without disturbances and with the consciousness that they are doing their part in the establishment of a new and prosperous country. Special mention must be made of the port of Legaspi, the southern terminal of the main southern Luzon railway line and bus service, and also the entre-port and gateway to the southern islands. Legaspi is buzzing with new vigor and activity of a progressive port. There are ships calling here from the southern Islands, the Visayas and Mindanao, enabling a brisk interchange of products and commodities between Luzon and the southern Islands. Copra, abaca and lumber are among the big items on the shipping lists. There is no doubt that Legaspi is the gateway to the South.

The shipping lines tie up with the railroad and bus lines of Luzon, thus extending the means of land and water transportation in a very ideal manner which is favorable to the enhancement of inter-island and inter provincial trade and social contact.

In many barrios of Bicol, small home industries are promoted, such as the "sinamay" or "pinolpog" cloth weaving, slipper making, basket weaving, and the weaving of substitute sacks from hemp and other native fibers. Bicolanos are exerting their efforts at economic self-sufficiency and there are also big industrial undertakings alongside with the home industries, employing many.

Food Production Increased

Production of foodstuffs is increased by developing idle lands, and opening up new farms or plantations. Crops are diversified and new agricultural methods introduced.

In their associations and contact, the Japanese have shown admirable tolerance for the customs and social practices of the Filipinos, and the Filipinos in return are giving full and unreserved cooperation to the Japanese.

Among the latest things in Bicol are the broadcasting station which is a branch of the KZRH in Manila, and the Legaspi bureau of the Domei News Agency. The people in Legaspi enjoy their own program and are doing calisthenics every day.

The Filipinos of Masbate Province (Islands lying on southwest tip of Southern Luzon) are collaborating wholeheartedly to make the Philippines worthy of independence, Governor Pio Corpus disclosed during his stay at Legaspi.

Governor Corpus, who attended a conference for provincial executives as well as senior constabulary inspectors added, "We are truly grateful to Japan."

Bridges which were either burned or destroyed by the fleeing U.S.A. F.F.E have been repaired, while agriculture, commerce and industry which have been restored to normalcy long ago are aready showing good results, the Governor stated.

Public schools have been reopened in various towns and remote villages, while the Kalibapi neighborhood associations are responsible for a new cooperative spirit of the people, never seen during the American rule of the Islands, the Governor pointed out.

Masbate Province boasts several mining companies, vast pasture lands for livestock raising, coconut plantations, and fertile rice fields, the Governor proudly asserted, adding "Masbate is destined to play an important role in building up as well as attaining self-sufficiency of the New Philippines."

The progressive islands of Leyte and Samar, in the center of the east Philippine archipelago, have completed preparations for Philippine Independence.

With peace and order restored more than a year and a half ago, the inhabitants are busily engaged in increasing agricultural production as one means of contributing toward economic self-sufficiency for the new, independent Philippines.

Tacloban, situated on the northeast coast, Leyte, and the towns of Tanauan and Buranen in south Tacloban, hum with home industries and agriculture, while youngsters flock to school to learn Tagalog and the Japanese language.

Catbalogan, situated about the middle of the west coast of samar, is a bustling city, serving as an outlet for various products from the hinterlands of the island, while two aged members of the Andre Bonifacios Katipunan hold sway in the village of Hinabangan, 13 kilometers south of Catbalogan. Veterans, now 120-year old, is head of some 7,000 former Katipunan members who are cooperating wholeheartedly with the present Administration to make the new Philippines worthy of independence.

Japanese Rice Harvested

Filipino farmers harvesting Horai rice at a plantation near Manila, which is under the supervision of the Japanese Army authorities.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

PHILIPPINES REALIZE ECONOMIC STABILITY

Beneficial Effects Seen From Controlled Economy and Efforts for Self-Sufficiency

Domei

MANILA, October 15.—The economic structure of the Philippines has been greatly stabilized during the last two years since the Islands were placed under the Japanese Military Administration, with the introduction of the cooperative system into the agricultural industry, and of controlled economy into the field of industrial enterprises. Now confronted with a happy birth of a new Philippines as an independent nation, Philippine economy is ready to take up constructive measures.

Prior to the war, a cooperative system pervaded the agricultural districts with one village as a unit, therefore it was easy to restore the same system with some improvements. First the inhabitants in eastern Luzon where rice is produced, organized a cooperative system and the same system is now adopted by the rice-cultivating areas throughout the Islands. At present the total number of cooperative societies is 160. In September a nation-wide federation as a liaison body to further tighten the relationship among those units was inaugurated in Manila.

For the purpose of realizing cooperation among the rural inhabitants who cultivate copra, the same system was adopted with the organization of 26 cooperative societies of producers in three provinces in south Luzon, Tayabas, Cavite, and Laguna. The inaugural ceremony of the federation of those societies was held on September 30.

Rice Purchased

According to the government's policy, all crops of rice are first purchased by the National Rice Company and copra by the Copra Control Cooperative Society. These two institutes are responsible for the distribution of necessary goods and materials to the rural populace. The lending of needed capital to farmers is also handled by local cooperative societies in accordance with the wish of the Agricultural Bureau. Thus, it goes without saying that the organization of rural districts has much to do with enhancing rural productivity as well as with the smooth distribution of agricultural products.

The introduction of the cooperative system in the fields of cotton, jute and tobacco industries being realized, agricultural productivity has been set on a road to progress. It is not rash to conclude that the systematization of the agricultural districts will bring in a new era in Philippine economy.

With regard to the development of vital war materials, Japanese enterprisers are engaged in the task under the control of the Military Administration while Filipinos are employed by the Japanese. In developing or producing some other materials which are indispensable for the maintanance of the daily necessities of the Filipinos, native enterprisers are allowed to take the initiative. The inauguration of the Philippine Timber Production Federation took place on September 1 with the aim of realizing closer cooperation with the Timber Controls Cooperation organized by the Japanese concerned.

The Philippine Maritime Corperation which monopolized the control of small vessels in the Philippines was placed under the direct control of the Maritime Section of the Directorate-General of the Military Administration from August 23. The same Corperation is actually run by the Filipinos while the employes are appointed by the Japanese Military Administration. Closely following the vessels distribution plan undertaken by the Japanese, the control of small boats will be placed on a systematic plan.

Salt Output Raised

As to the production of salt, the Salt Producers' Association was lately organized with a definite plan for increased production of salt. In other fields of industrial enterprises a new structure of controlled economy has been established, thus to set the Philippine national economy on a firm foundation.

With the founding of controlled economy in Philippine financial circles, many Filipinos are now sharing responsible positions. Thus, it is obvious now that the Filipinos are accorded many opportunities to participate in industrial activities. Not only the Filipinos, but overseas Chinese as well who had hitherto tenaciously shut themselves in a small shell are allowed to have their proper share in the new economic structure. They are mostly engaged in the production of copra, salt and tobacco, while many of them are employed in the tobacco and soap manufacturing factories, thus contributing to the increased production of necessary commodities. Some assets of the Chinese residents who were previously anti-Japanese have been returned to the proper owners in recognition of the change of their attitude. Undoubtedly these Chinese will greatly contribute to the reestablishment of Philippine economy on a new footing.

The Filipinos with thorough understanding of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are exerting their utmost to lay a firm economic foundation for the new Philippines. Should they further realize the idea of controlled economy and live up to the goal of the wartime economy the realization of self-sufficiency in the Philippines will not be very far.

Technicians of the Future

Youthful Filipinos daily undergo intensive technical training at the Institute for Training Native Technicians which is being managed by X X Unit of the Imperial Japanese Navy.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Financial, Industrial Powers Grow As U.S. Influences Now Exterminated

Side by side with the restoration of peace and order in the Philippines, the adjustment of finance and money, the rehabilitation of industry, the increase in agricultural projects and the rebuilding of traffic have emerged from chaos and set their gigantic steps forward toward a new era.

After decades of playing second fiddle to Anglo-American exploiters in the fields of commerce and industry, the Filipinos, have achieved tremendous progress in the business world and finally obtained control over capital investments.

The reasons behind the emergence of Filipinos in the fields of business and industry are, firstly, the elimination of Anglo-American influence from the business world of the Philippines and secondly, the constant encouragement which was given Filipinos by the Japanese Military Administration and the Philippines Executive Commission since the restoration of peace and order.

Banking Facilitated

The Philippine National Bank has opened ten sub-agencies in various municipalities in Luzon to provide banking facilities for the increasing number of persons wishing to open accounts.

Sub-agencies have been opened in the following municipalities: Bauad and Taal, in the Batangas province, Baliuag, Bulacan, Hagonoy, Meycauayan, San Miguel, and Santa Maria in the Bulacan province and Angeles and Guagua in Pampanga province.

By opening these sub-agencies, the Philippine National Bank has been enabled to draw closer to the people since those living in remote communities are able to enjoy the benefits derived from the service of a modern bank.

According to statistics, during the one year period from the middle of 1942 to the middle of 1943, Filipino businessmen obtained control through capital investments of 769 industrial establishments out of the 1,930 registered during the period under review. Chinese, with investments in 338 factories, ranked second, while Japanese, operating 27 factories, came third.

Interpreting these figures, a ranking official of the Bureau of Census and Statistics stated: "The fact that the Japanese control only 27 factories out of 1,960, when they are in a position to obtain control over more, blasts American propaganda that the Japanese intend to exploit the Philippines."

Business Reviewed

Attesting to the general business revival of new Philippines, hundreds of commercial firms have been reopened while the value of real estate transactions has registered a noteworthy increase.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, a total of 1,359 industrial establishments were reopened from January to July this year of which 1,236 resumed business from January to June and 123 in July.

Since the organization of the Philippine Executive Commission from January last year to July this year, a grand total of 2,576 industrial plants were reopened, the figures showed.

On the other hand, the value of real estate transactions during the first half of this year totalled 26,247,255 pesos, which, when added to transactions made during the entire year of 1942, gives a total of 34,123,413.

Agriculture being the key industry of the Philippines, a movement for the increased production of foodstuffs with the view to attaining self-sufficiency was launched in May, last year, following the fall of Corregidor.

A review of food production during the last year and a half, prepared by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, discloses that approximately 1,600,000 hectares of land are planted with essential food crops such as rice, corn and cassava. The area represents more than one-third of the total cultivated area in the Philippines. Today there are more than 68,000 truck farms on Luzon island alone.

With last year's rice crop in the Philippines having met 97 per cent of the requirements of the islands, complete self-sufficiency in rice is expected to be realized this year.

Cooperatives Formed

In line with the food production campaign, 92 rice growers' cooperatives and 107 agricultural cooperative associations have been organized contributing greatly to the food campaign, as the collective effort is helping the farmers solve many of their difficulties and psychologically educating them in the value of occupational teamwork, besides facilitating supervision and control.

It is learned that the cultivation of Horai rice which was introduced to the Philippines from Japan, is spreading widely and experiments are now going on to produce new Horai species more suited to local conditions.

After the reduction of the archipelago, the military authorities strived hard for the restoration and adjustment of traffic, which was an urgent task from the standpoint of peace and order and construction. Work was carried on with three major objects—fulfilment of military requirements, speeding up of peace and order activities and contribution to developmental undertakings. The funds, materials and labor required were raised on the spot wherever possible.

Great Progress Made

The remarkable progress in the restoration of transportation facilities in the Philippines was shown by a recent survey which revealed that for every eight or nine kilometers of road leading into the countryside, there was at least one motor vehicle available for transportation purposes.

According to the survey, the movement of passenger and freight traffic had been increasingly heavy during the past months, as most of the wrecked bridges had been repaired and the highways re-established in most of the provinces.

Thus, for the first time following the long history of servitude of the Philippines under the United States, the Filipinos are freed in every respect, obtaining control of their own economic machinery and channels of distribution, making the Philippines really for the Filipinos.

NOTABLE DROP SEEN IN JUVENILE CRIMES

Ending of Unemployment, Moral Guidance Lack Bring Successful Results

One of the most notable progresses made since the establishment last year of the Philippine Executive Commission was in juvenile crimes which, according to Mrs. Natividad Almeda Lopez, the only woman judge of the Manila Municipal Court, showed a remarkable drop. This is all the more remarkable in view of the general impression that more crimes are committed during a period of emergency.

The outstanding criminal cases filed between the years 1917 and 1937 oscillated between 17,000 and 29,000 per year. Last year, however, only 3,971 cases were filed, attesting to the efficiency of the administration.

Regarding this tremendous drop, Mrs. Lopez said: "This remarkable decrease since the outbreak of the war may be attributed in part to the fact that during the first semester last year, more than half the residents of the city were still evacuated and living in the provinces, while on the other hand there was a short interruption in the activities of the City government until the formation of the Philippines Executive Commission."

Great Decrease Noted

It was further revealed by Mrs. Lopez that during the first semester of the current year, only 3,921 criminal cases were recorded, this despite the great increase in area and population of Manila as well as the present emergency which exists all over the world.

The principal causes of criminal cases in Manila prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were, it was asserted by Mrs. Lopez, unemployment and lack of proper moral guidance. She declared: "It will be the duty of the new Philippines to see that the principal sources of criminality are removed by giving the youths proper guidance in home and in school, so that when they reach the age when they can fend for themselves, they will find proper employment."

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NIPPON GENEROSITY FULLY APPRECIATED

Filipinos Have Unbounded Faith In Japanese Word and Victory in War

By KICHIZO KIKUCHI
President of the Economic Society of Commerce and Industry of Hyogo Prefecture

Independence has been most ardently desired by the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines for many years and they have now had the glory and satisfaction of seeing their long-cherished wish realized. This is,

indeed, a great historical occasion for them, and the event gives unbounded joy to the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire, the staunch friends of the Filipinos. While tendering their heartfelt congratulations the Japanese people most sincerely hope for the future prosperity of the new independent State.

The Philippines became Spanish territory in 1521 when Magellan, a Portuguese planted the Spanish flag on Philippine soil. The arrogant and abominable Spanish colonial policy reduced the Filipinos to a state of poverty and distress and in 1896 Emilio Aguinaldo, with his fellow patriots, rose against the Spanish rule. Unfortunately, his undertaking failed. In 1898, war broke out between Spain and the United States, and in consequence of the latter's victory, the islands passed into American possession.

The United States, like Spain, took to the policy of exploiting the native inhabitants. Her policy was in direct contradiction to her professed one of justice and humanity. She promised independence to the Filipinos but never kept her word. Her bad faith is open to the strongest criticism.

The Filipinos have been yearning for independence for centuries and much blood has been spilt by patriots who vainly attempted to gain it.

Now, thanks to the sacred war championed by Japan for the righteous cause of establishing the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, Anglo-American influence has been evicted from Greater East Asia and the independence of the Philippines has finally been realized, to the unbounded joy of the 18,000,000 people of the islands.

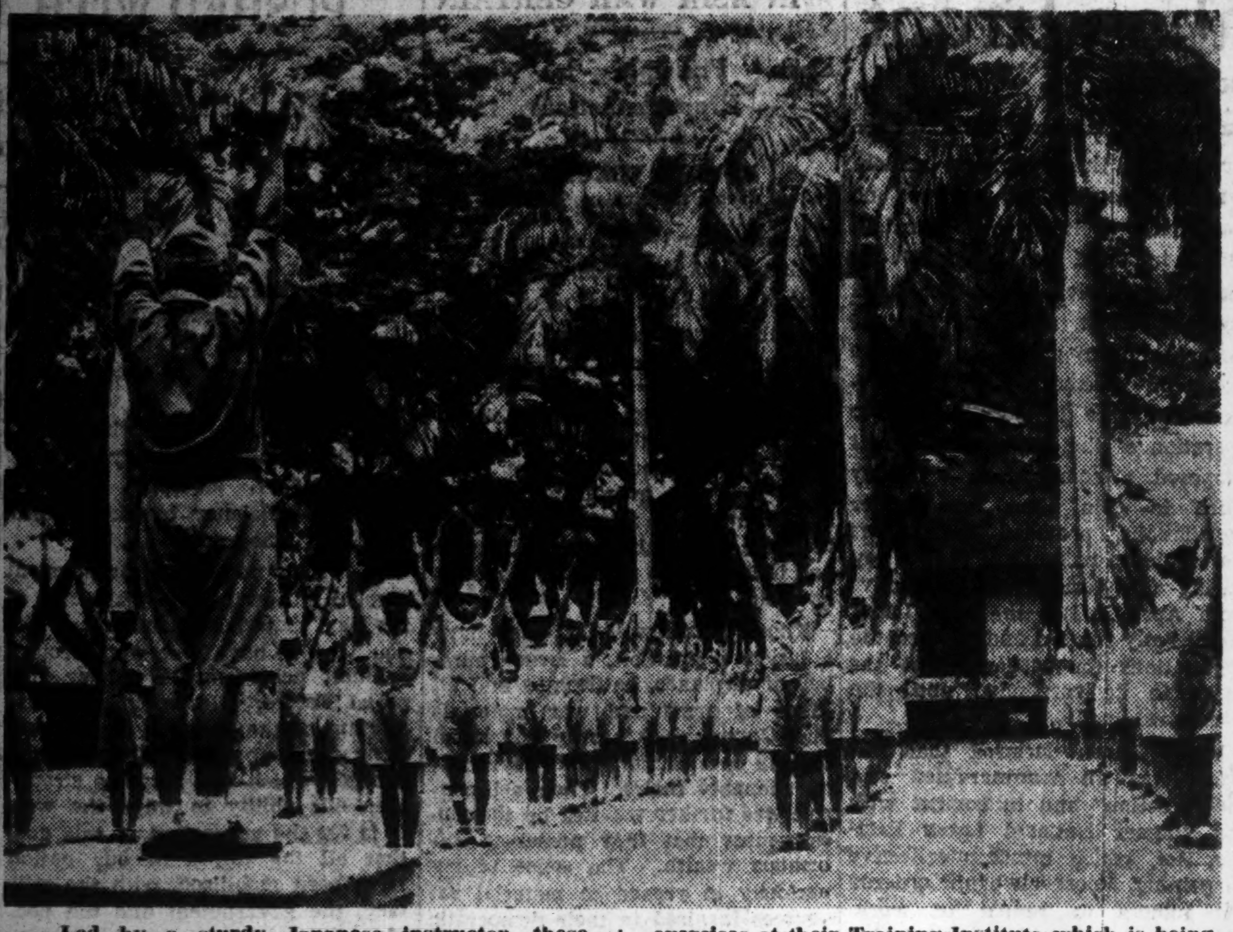
It is only natural that, fully appreciative of the fact that Japan is fighting for the common cause with her own destiny at stake, the Filipinos will cooperate loyally for the successful prosecution of the war. The independence of the Philippines, like the independence of Burma, means the liberation of an oppressed Asiatic race. It embodies a noble undertaking based on the highest morality.

On September 4 this year, the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission drafted the Constitution and on the 25th of the same month, Jose P. Laurel was elected as prospective President. On September 30, Jose P. Laurel, Jorge B. Vargas and Benigno Aquino visited Tokyo. They had an important conference with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other leaders of the Japanese Government and on the completion of all necessary preparations, the long-sought independence was realized and Jose P. Laurel took over the Presidential duties.

This is a matter for genuine congratulation, not only for the people of the Philippines, but for all the peoples of Greater East Asia. Convinced that Japan never fails to carry out what she promises and also knowing that she is firmly resolved to carry the war to a successful conclusion and has the strongest faith in final victory, it is to be sincerely hoped that the leaders of the new independent State will continue to cooperate most energetically with Japan in the face of all difficulties for the successful prosecution of the war and for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

On this auspicious occasion of the attainment of independence by the Philippines, let us solemnly pray for the future prosperity and development of the new independent State and her people.

"One-Two-Three" to Better Health



Led by a sturdy Japanese instructor, these Filipino youths engage in vigorous setting-up exercises at their Training Institute which is being ably managed.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

HIS VOWS MAY BE BROKEN

General Aguinaldo, Head of 1st P.I. Republic of 1899, Bares He May Now Wear Colored Neckties, Smoke Cigars, Drink and Dance After 42 Years

Domei

MANILA, October 14.—On the eve of Philippine independence, General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the First Philippine Republic (1899) and leader of the Filipino armed forces in the Philippine-American War (1899-1901), revealed that he may from now on wear colored neckties, smoke cigars, and drink and dance.

For 42 years, beginning with his capture by American forces in the historic town of Palanan, Nueva Vizcaya, the revolutionary leader vowed that he would mourn the lost republic and the defeat suffered by the Filipinos at the hands of the American forces. While not losing hope that some day the independence of his country will be achieved, he nevertheless considered that the cause was for the moment lost and that he, being the leader of the revolutionary movement, should personally mourn the loss of his people's freedom.

He therefore vowed to retire from public life and live a simple and frugal existence. He vowed never to smoke cigars or cigarets, nor to touch drinks or indulge in dancing, although the latter had been a favorite pastime of his during his youth. To further sym-

bolize his self-imposed "mourning" he would always wear a black tie.

May Break Vow

For 42 years he observed his vow. Now aged 74, white-haired though still straight shouldered and looking only slightly over 50, the General may happily break his vow.

Although General Aguinaldo's home is in Kawit, Cavite Province, where the Revolutionary Government proclaimed the independence of the archipelago on June 12, 1899, he spends three days of the week in the city of Manila, as his presence here has been specially needed of late in connection with the meetings of the Council of State.

When in the city, General Aguinaldo lives in a modest apartment near the south end and the busiest section of Pasig River, which address also houses the office of the Association of Veterans of the Philippine Revolution. The General still heads this organization, which originally had more than 50,000 members. Time has naturally whittled down the membership to a considerable extent, though not the esteem which surviving veterans hold for their leader.

Speaking in Tagalog, which he prefers to use although he has a perfect command of Spanish, General Aguinaldo reminisced about the revolutionary movement which he led—a story many a Filipino school boy or girl can repeat by heart—and remarked:

"While I could not possibly foretell years ago what the turn of events would be, I had a feeling that Philippine independence would be a cause which Japan would champion at all cost. Then, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and subsequently with the occupation of the Philippines by the Imperial Japanese Forces, I knew and I was confident that the boon of independence would be bestowed upon us by Japan."

Drafted Constitution

Commenting on the Constitution of the Philippine Republic, in the drafting of which the General had a share as member of the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence, he said: "It is a clear and concise document—nay, it's a great document! We Filipinos should do our best to be worthy of it. To achieve this end, every one should see to it that we citizens play the part the Constitution gives us. In this way we can enrich this document and give it life and blood.

"The birth of an independent Philippines," the General hastened to add, "places us Filipinos in a position with a peculiar responsibility. We find ourselves a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which means a great amount of responsibility on our part. For one thing, we should contribute to the general prosperity of the Sphere and in order to do so, we must first strengthen our nation materially and spiritually.

"The need for economic self-sufficiency cannot be over-emphasized. Then, perhaps, in the course of years, we shall find ourselves proudly filling our role as a unit of the Sphere, with strong political, cultural and economic ties binding us with our brother nations."

Asked what advice he could give the youth of the Philippines, the General said: "That is a very significant question. I wish I could have more time to give an answer. However," he smiled, and leaned back on his chair, "I should not hesitate to give our youth this piece of advice: the duty of our youth is clear—to serve the country and protect this independence which has been so magnanimously bestowed upon us by Japan."

The aged Filipino general—one gets a sense of history when speaking to him—has no immediate plans for the future except "to give freely of his time and energies to the Government under the Republic, should his services be needed," to quote his own words.

He desires, however, to return to farming and hopes to acquire a farm somewhere in Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, or Isabela Province. Although the owner of a big ranchland in Mindoro Province, he has lost interest in cattle raising. With characteristic good humor, he explains: "I should have by now several hundred thousand head of cattle, because I started ranching while I was only 20 years old. But, as you know, the Revolution nipped in the bud all my ambition as a cattle-man. Besides, my stock was substantially depleted during the Revolution and then again during the war against America. I'm simply unlucky when it comes to raising cattle!"

Which may be just as well, for the General scarcely eats meat. He keeps fit by living on a strict diet of eggs, milk and fish. Occasionally he would touch beef, and he adores chicken "adobo," a Philippine delicacy, which is about the only form of meat he takes.

INDEPENDENCE HOPE COMES TO FILIPINOS

400 Years of Subserviency Finally Ends as Republic Makes Debut in Asia

By Our Political Commentator

The Philippines made her glorious start as a Republic, yesterday, October 14, thus achieving her fondest desire which she had cherished for the last 400 years.

Preceding this felicitous occasion were the declaration made on October 7 by Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Philippines Independence, that with all necessary procedures having been completed, the Philippines would proclaim independence on October 14, the publication of the draft of the Philippine Constitution and the formulation of the national flag and anthem of the Republic.

With preparations thus being made for the rebirth of their country, the 18,000,000 Filipinos had been eagerly waiting for the glorious day of freedom to come, with unbounded joy and stirring anticipation.

Member of Sphere

The significance which the independence of the Philippines bears is indeed great. Significant is the event in that it was materialized in the very midst of the gargantuan warfare which is being fought for the construction of a New World Order and also because the new Republic of the Philippines is to constitute one of the links forming the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere, which forms the basis of the New World Order.

With the emergence of the Philippines as a full-fledged independent nation, the sinister ambitions of the United States to dominate East Asia have been shattered completely, and its influences driven out from the entire archipelago.

It was because the Philippines had regained her inherent character and because the Filipinos displayed their intention to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia based on justice and ed the honor of independence to the Philippines.

Needless to say, the step was taken in conformity with the basic principle for the construction of a Greater East Asia that this country grant morality as it was the case with the granting of freedom to Burma and the right of semi-autonomy to the Indonesians.

Important Role Seen

Indeed important is the part which the independent Philippines plays in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and in the grand enterprise of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The attainment of freedom by the Philippines constitutes a significant milestone in the emancipation of East Asia and, moreover, it may safely be said that the event marks the completion of construction work for a New Asia.

Great, therefore, is the expectation not only we, Japanese, but also the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia place upon the Philippines.

The Filipino people would do well to realize on this occasion that now that they have been freed from American domination and have attained a position as a member of the East Asiatic community of nations, it has become an obligation for them to rid themselves from American civilization which has eaten into their minds during the long period of American rule and to construct, in its place, an inherent Oriental Philippine culture.

Makes New History

The independence of the Philippines is indeed epochal in its significance it bears upon itself, upon Asia and upon the world, for, marking this event, begin the new histories of the Philippines, of Asia and of the Pacific.

We share in the joy and hope which must be surging in the mind of every Filipino on this momentous occasion and tender hearty congratulations.

At the same time, we sincerely hope that all the Filipinos will concentrate their efforts on the prosecution of the current war which is daily growing in intensity on the Pacific Front so that this war for all the Asiatics may end in our victory, thereby making the more glorious the independence they have now achieved.

MOROS PARTICIPATE IN ISLANDS' REBIRTH

Tribe United in Laying Foundation for Freedom, Declares Domacoa Alonto

A striking illustration of the remarkable success achieved by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines can be seen in the changes which have taken place in the region around Lake Lanao, on Mindanao Island, where the Moro tribe has been putting forth its best efforts in the reconstruction of the islands by independently maintaining peace and order.

Although at first the Moro tribesmen obstinately resisted the Japanese Forces, they came to realize Japan's fair attitude toward the Philippines and they began to declare their allegiance to the Philippines Executive Commission as well as to Japan in increasing numbers.

With a view to attaining unity and natural understanding between the leaders and the people of the tribe, a consultative council, headed by Sultan Sa Ramain, member of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee, was organized to be convened once a month.

In August this year, the first Moro delegation arrived in Japan, at which time Domacoa Alonto, son of Alauy Alonto, Sultan of Ramain, and member of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee, acting as spokesman of the party, declared:

"The Moros are united as one man in the great task of laying the foundation for the future of Independent Philippines. In the freedom of their country, they see the fulfillment of their long-cherished dream of the breakaway from Occidental domination which had exploited them for many decades.

"There has been a great spiritual re-awakening in Moroland since the Japanese occupation with the Moros displaying more intense nationalistic spirit."

Mr. Alonto further stated that the Moros were enthusiastically cooperating with the Japanese Military Administration whose benevolent policies were the object of widespread praise by various elements.

He said, "As a matter of fact, the so-called Moro problem which existed prior to the war mainly because the United States, who, for selfish interests fostered a cleavage between the Moros and the Christian Filipinos, has disappeared."

Recalling that under the United States administration, Lanao Province had been a scene of intermittent Moro uprisings, Mr. Alonto stated: "Disorders are now unknown in the entire Province. Places which used to witness bloody skirmishes between the Moros and soldiers are now converted into peaceful thriving communities."

He continued that with maintenance of perfect peace and order, general normalcy prevailed and the people were busily engaged in various kinds of productive activities.

Schools had been reestablished thoughout the Province, he asserted, adding that thousands of Moro school children were enrolled, eagerly learning Japanese and Oriental culture. He added "The Japanese Military Administration practiced complete religious tolerance, leaving the Moros alone to worship as they pleased."

At Dansalam, in Mindanao Island, two elementary schools were opened with Japanese teachers teaching Japanese to Moro children.

Moro people in other provinces, including Cotabato and Sulu, earnestly collaborated in the reconstruction of the Philippine agriculture, fishing, salt and other industries.

OVER 200 FOE'S SHIPS SUNK

Close to 400 Vessels Damaged During Past 10 Weeks

Domei

BERLIN, October 13.—The total damage caused to anti-Axis warships and vessels in the past ten weeks since August 1 were announced by German military authorities today as follows:

Merchant ships: Sunk 140 ships totaling 785,000 tons.
Damaged, 284 ships aggregating 1,370,000 tons.

Warships: Sunk one battleship, five cruisers, 31 destroyers, 21 torpedo boats, nine mine sweepers, many submarines and other ships.
Damaged one battleship, 30 cruisers, 30 destroyers, 13 torpedo boats and 27 other warships.

NIPPON SHARES JOY OF NEW PHILIPPINES

Winning of Freedom by P.I. Marks Another Step Toward Japan's Idealistic Asia

By KEIZO SEKI
President of the Economic Society of Commerce and Industry of Osaka Prefecture

In his memorable speech in both Houses of Diet on June 16 this year, General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, promised independence to the Filipinos, to take place before the turn of the year, and, true to his word, the Philippines has just

been given independence for which her people have been yearning for many years. The realization of their long-cherished desire must be giving the entire people of the Philippines infinite joy mixed with a a profound sense of gratitude to Japan whose valuable help rendered this happy turn of events possible. We, the Japanese people, on our part, are happy to share the joy of the Filipinos on this auspicious occasion.

We were very glad to welcome Burma's proclamation of independence on August 1 this year, and now we are happy to hail with equal joy the proclamation of independence by the Philippines. The War of Greater East Asia aims at the liberation of all Asiatic peoples from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism and at the establishment of a new order based on ethical principles; and the birth of the new independent State of the Philippines marks a big step forward toward the consummation of this war aim.

Japan's relations with the Philippines are of long standing. They can be traced to the time even before the discovery of the islands by the explorer Fernando Magellan in 1521. It is also on record that famous Toyotomi Hideyoshi sent his envoy to that country. Ever since then Osaka merchants have played an important part in Japan's trade with the Philippines and with the firm establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, the role which Osaka has to play in this direction will certainly steadily grow in importance. This fact gives us cause to congratulate the Philippines all the more on the present auspicious event.

In the course of his Diet speech referred to above, General Hideki Tojo noted with satisfaction that the Filipino leaders were putting forth their best efforts toward the reconstruction of the islands as well as toward cooperation with Japan for the prosecution of the war, and that the people in general, fully appreciative of Japan's true intentions, were at the same time extending positive service to this country. This was, indeed, the natural attitude for them to adopt and we hope that they will cooperate even more closely with the Japanese people in future for the successful execution of the war under the new President, Jose P. Laurel. As the Japanese Prime Minister further noted in the same speech, the independence of the Philippines is a matter for sincere congratulation not only for the Philippines but for Greater East Asia as a whole. We take the present opportunity to earnestly pray for the future prosperity of the new independent State.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1943

Storm Over Washington

The Washington merry-go-round has been set whirling at a dizzy pace by the latest storm brewed by five outspoken, globe-trotting senators, Messrs. Chandler, Russell, Mead, Lodge and Brewster, whose bluntly voiced revelation of the true situation confronting the United States has caused a smashing sensation. After close personal inspection of the various war fronts, these senators returned home seething, immediately turning all their guns on the defects, deficiencies, gaping errors, and dirty back-stabbing prevalent among the anti-Axis nations. How close their charges have hit the mark is all too evident in the consternation shown by the Roosevelt Administration and its adherents, in the astonished frenzy noticeable among the British and the other so-called allies of the United States.

A significant point about these charges is that among the senators who made them are three Democrats and two Republicans, which should be proof enough that these men did not make their accusations merely for the purpose of hamstringing the Administration or for the purpose of promoting their party interests. Repercussions have been felt in both parties and their attitude now threatens to affect the thinking of the entire nation.

The accusations flung by these men have served to upset the entire propaganda structure of the Anglo-Americans. Their charges show that Britain is deliberately misusing the Lend-Lease materials it receives from the United States, changing the labels and passing them on to other nations as purely British goods, thus cleverly enhancing its own position at the expense of the Americans. The British attitude, as revealed by these senators, might aptly be summed up with the words: "The Yanks are suckers; long live the British Empire." The Americans are paying for the war, and the British, just as in the last war, are reaping the profits.

It is interesting to note that similar charges are being made against Chungking and the Soviet Union as well, showing that only the thinnest ties are holding the grunting anti-Axis countries together. Chungking war lords are accused of misappropriating Lend-Lease bombers as "personal presents", while the Soviet Union, which so far has been bearing the brunt of the war for the Anglo-Americans, is charged with not fully "appreciating" the extent of American Lend-Lease aid to her. With the memory of thousands of men, tanks, planes and guns lost, the Soviet Union should have something to say on this matter. But the point is that there is no love lost among the anti-Axis nations, that there is little or no cooperation and a great deal of mutual suspicion.

MacArthur, Chennault and the Washington propaganda chiefs were given a particularly heavy mauling by Senator Chandler, who warned that both MacArthur and Chennault are in imminent danger of losing their positions unless given aid immediately. Both of these American officers, it is to be recalled, have put on a wonderful show for the American public, boasting of their "achievements" and telling the Americans how they are going to win the war. Now, it seems, they are really fighting with their backs to the wall. Chandler told the Americans: "We should reinforce our islands or give them up, or support our generals or turn them out."

Full tribute has been given to the might of the Axis by the same senators. Chandler admitted the Axis strength when he declared that an anti-Axis attempt to invade Europe across the Channel would be "disastrous" and also when he described Japan as "the strongest enemy we have ever had." Strong words, these.

The fact is, these senators have virtually admitted that the anti-Axis camp will find it almost impossible to win victory. They have pointed out that Japan is rapidly consolidating its position, steadily growing stronger, that Germany is solidly entrenched and well-nigh impregnable. In addition, they see only dissension, double-dealing, divergent war aims and faulty, sloppy, military operations on the Anglo-American side. These factors point to only one possible outcome: victory for the Axis.

Argentina's Displeasure

The recent recall by the Argentine Government of its ambassador in Washington, Dr. Felipe Espil, seems to be causing considerable concern in the American capital in the absence of any official explanation from Buenos Aires. Speculation is rife there as to whether the Argentine Government's action is not expressive of its displeasure over Secretary of State Cordell Hull's sharp refusal last month of Argentina's bid for Lend-Lease equipment.

There seems to be ground for such speculation when it is considered that Dr. Espil had for the past twelve years been Argentina's ambassador in Washington and had been exceptionally popular in the diplomatic circles there. It is significant that the New York Herald Tribune, regretting his recall, said Dr. Espil had exerted his utmost efforts that his country might have the "understanding of the United States." The natural deduction from such circumstances is that the recall of such a diplomat so well-liked in American circles may be interpreted as a sign of displeasure toward the United States Government by Buenos Aires. For otherwise, there would have been no need to replace Dr. Espil who has enjoyed the reputation of being a first class diplomat.

If the action taken by the Argentine Government is an expression of its displeasure over the attitude of the United States Government, it is an entirely justified one. If the United States is sincere in its "good neighbor" policy in its relations with the Latin-American countries, there would have been no rejection of the Ramirez government's request for Lend-Lease equipment.

Secretary Hull's refusal of such assistance in his arrogant note last month to the then Argentine Foreign Minister Admiral Storni was nothing more than a sharp rebuke of Argentina's refusal to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. It is quite apparent that by refusing the Argentine Government's request for Lend-Lease equipment, Washington thinks it has a big stick in its hands with which it will eventually force the only remaining truly independent republic in the South to submit to its dictates.

By innuendo and open statements the United States State Department has persistently brought pressure to bear on the Ramirez government ever since the latter's formation last summer to make it abandon Argentina's traditional policy of strict neutrality. Wishful thinking in the United States at the time of the advent of the Ramirez government was that it meant speedy severance of diplomatic ties with the Axis Powers. But the new Argentine Government's policy has been judiciously to adhere to its policy of neutrality, whatever the pressure from the Colossus of the North. Too much credit cannot be given the Ramirez government for its courage in sticking to a course which is to the best interests of its people.

A Year Ago Today

October 17, 1942

Despite the Chungking Government's recent order prohibiting government officials from engaging in business enterprises, high ranking officers of the headquarters of the Seventh War Zone and the 12th Group Army are still carrying on private business of various kinds. These leading officers are taking advantage of their high positions, and are secretly engaged in selling such vital commodities as foodstuffs, clothing and other daily necessities.

* * *

British and American Government authorities are pressing the newly-created Iranian Government in order to win the cooperation of the Iranian army. They are trying to solve this knotty problem with excuses for a guarantee of Iranian internal security and frontier defense.

* * *

The International Settlement in Shanghai has undergone a complete transformation in the 10 months since the Japanese Forces entered it on December 8, 1941, and, with the eradication of United States and British influence of nearly a hundred years, it now appears in a new garb. The Municipal Council of the International Settlement, which at one time was the headquarters of anti-Japanese elements, now is under the control of the Japanese.

* * *

With a view to fulfilling China's share of the responsibilities in the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese naval force at Weihaiwei will soon be augmented by a batch of 200 recruits newly selected in Peiping and Tientsin.

* * *

Myron Taylor, Roosevelt's special messenger to the Vatican, has returned to Washington. Upon his arrival, Taylor immediately proceeded to the White House to present a detailed report of his findings at the Vatican to Roosevelt.

The U.S. Labor Front

By FREDERICK WIEHL

Part II

As soon as a first contractor had obtained his so-called loan in Wall Street, and had pocketed his profit in cash before even the first article was produced, he usually returned from New York to Washington by plane and split the cash with "the boys" of the Democratic National Committee. He often found that he was just in time to receive another big contract, this time perhaps for some tanks instead of warships.

Tanks, warships, planes—they are all the same to these American politicians; all they care is what profit there is in them. One case in point is Henry Kaiser, the boy-wonder of the American armament industry. Before the war, he was a second-class, unemployed salesman. Today, he occupies the whole third floor of the giant Empire State Building in New York and controls most of the shipbuilding in both the Pacific and Atlantic shipyards. He also manufactures a "Kaiser Super-Transport" plane weighing 200 tons—one of which seems to have been completed, although mass production is supposed to have been going on for over a year. In addition, there are his asphalt cement companies for making cement ships, as well as tank factories and a daily increasing variety of other war enterprises.

The Kaisers of America and the system which makes them possible are the principal reasons why the workers refuse to subordinate their personal interests to war interests. They feel that if Washington officials can indulge in such profitable transactions—despite the war—then the workers can likewise indulge in a little extra wages, a little striking for "a few dollars" more a day. The workers argue that, if the taking of large profits by Government officials through "Kaiser contracts" will not hurt America's war effort, then a little graft for the workers will not cause America to lose the war either. There is at least logic in the viewpoint of the American workers, even though this viewpoint may lack common sense.

The Coal Strike

Equipped with this background of facts concerning the basic struggle for money between capital and labor in America, we can understand the recent events and in particular the huge strike which involved over 500,000 coal miners.

We shall condense the events of the coal strike in a brief outline. As we have seen, John L. Lewis had warned the War Labor Board that, unless the mine operators signed a new contract with the United Mine Workers Union granting a $2.00 raise in the daily wage of each miner, the whole membership of that Union would refuse to work as from May 1. In pursuance of his wartime powers, however, President Roosevelt admonished the workers to continue to work, contract or no contract, as otherwise the Government would seize the mines and operate them. But the workers refused to heed Roosevelt's warning and by May 2 half a million miners were on strike. The worst labor crisis in the USA since the start of the war was on hand. The same day Roosevelt gave orders to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes to take over the mines in the name of the Government, and to Secretary of War Henry Stimson to furnish military protection to all miners who returned to work.

Roosevelt also issued a statement to the press: "I now call upon all miners who may have abandoned their work to return immediately to the mines and work for their Government." A violent offensive of defamation was turned on John L. Lewis. Elmer Davis, Chief of the War Information Board, for example, compared Lewis to German submarines with regard to the damage done to the Allies. Tension was further increased when on May 3 a bill was proposed in Congress, on the initiative of President Roosevelt, for penalties to be inflicted on workers engaged in strikes or organizations engaging in operations which slowed down production at war plants. Roosevelt also created a "War Mobilization Board" to handle "anti-inflationary measures," one of which was to oppose miners' wage-increase demands. Also on May 3, Lewis ordered the miners to return to work for a period of 15 days pending further negotiations with the Government, the new operator of the mines, for the $2.00 wage increase. The workers obeyed their leader slowly. On the first day only half of the strikers returned to work, while Paul McNutt, head of the War Labor Board, stated that every effort would be made to come to terms with Lewis before the end of the 15-day period.

When no new agreement was reached by May 1, Lewis postponed the strike for another fortnight to give negotiations one more chance. But again nothing happened, and on June 1 the miners went on strike for a second time. Workers' banners bore the slogan: "No contract, no work!" Roosevelt, in turn, threatened to impound the funds of the UMW to deprive the strike of a financial basis, and urged the workers not to strike, as a strike would be directed against the Government, since it had taken over operation of the mines. Now Lewis proposed a compromise: a 30-day truce to gain time for further negotiations, provided the miners were paid an increase of $1.50 a day during this period, and retroactive from April 1. But the War Labor Board flatly refused and ordered the negotiations for settlement of the strike to be suspended until the miners resumed work.

While Lewis declared that this order was an "unwarranted and illegal action" and in conflict with the Wagner National Labor Relation Act, which legalizes collective bargaining, Roosevelt again ordered the miners to return to work, threatening otherwise to use his powers under the Selective Service Act and cancel their special status as employees of a war-important industry which deferred them from military service and to make them subject to the draft as soldiers. At this moment, on June 4, Congress passed the Anti-Strike Bill, providing penalties against labor leaders for sponsoring strikes. Lewis thereupon requested the miners to return to work by June 7. It throws a revealing light on the attitude of labor in the U.S.A. that it was Roosevelt's threat of military conscription which brought the miners back into the pits. Still some refused to obey, and Ickes ordered a fine of $1.00 per day for every miner who failed to work, retroactive from June 1, which caused a wave of resentment.

The Anti-Strike Bill

Meanwhile, the Anti-Strike Bill was placed on the desk of President Roosevelt for signature. He thus had three choices: to sign it, thereby making the bill a law; to veto it; or to leave it alone for 10 days after which it would automatically become law. Roosevelt chose to veto it. This meant that the Bill had to go back to Congress which, with a vote of two-thirds of its members, could make it a law in spite of Roosevelt's veto, failing which it would become null and void. The Bill was immediately repassed by Congress by the required two-thirds majority, the House vote being 244 to 108 and the Senate vote 56 to 25. Thus Congress overrode President Roosevelt's veto and made the Smith-Connally Act a national law.

Of course, Roosevelt knew when he vetoed the Bill that Congress would pass it anyway. For he knew that 244 required votes were on hand, he knew the names of all the Congressmen who composed that 244. But he hoped that by vetoing it he might gain the favor of the miners, toward whom he could blame Congress as responsible for the Bill.

There never was any doubt about the Bill's passage. Let us look at the facts. The United Mine Workers of America had in its treasury, according to the last report, $2,250,000 to be used for strike financing, including bribes—much too small an amount for buying sufficient Congressional opposition to the Bill. On the other hand, the mining companies could easily afford to buy the 244 necessary votes of the Congressmen. The raise of $2.00 a day for each miner seems a small matter. Yet when we consider that there are 500,000 miners, this amounts to a million dollars per day or, on the basis of a 5-day week, to 260 million dollars per year as an additional burden to the mine owners.

Novel Prohibition

The Bill has been passed, and open strikes may become scarce or even disappear. But the struggle has not ended. The consequences will undoubtedly be a "slow down" strike in which the tempo of the miners' axes will be reduced to a fraction of their normal speed. Undercover and secret methods will probably be adopted by the labor leaders for achieving their ends and the interest of the workers. As has been customary in the past, after the employers win a trick decision, they will be beaten, blackmailed and temporarily kidnapped whenever they wish to attend anti-labor meetings; there will be "accidents" and sabotage in the mines. Congressmen who voted for the Bill will be handled roughly. These actions will continue until the decision is modified. In a word, the law prohibiting strikes may have a similar effect upon the workers in America as the Prohibition Act passed during the last war had in prohibiting the drinking of beer and liquor. Striking will be camouflaged and become the illegal fascination of the common people. Forbidden strikes will take the place of forbidden beer. Just as the Government could not stop illegal beer drinking, so it will be unable to stop illegal striking in the many and ingenious ways that the common people of America will devise.

(End)

JAPANESE VICTORY IN ASIA WAR CERTAIN

Kodo Principle to Guide Nippon's Actions

By SOHO TOKUTOMI
(From the Koa no Taigi)

America and Britain committed an irretrievable blunder when they estimated Japan's real strength so low that they concluded that no amount of contumely on their part would arouse her to take up arms. This miscalculation was not altogether strange in them, for with democracies it is numbers that count most. That is, everything goes by a majority in democratic countries. Men are elected by a majority vote and bills are also passed by a majority vote.

Knowing full well that they have a larger population, a larger number of airplanes, battleships and all kinds of arms and war materials than Japan, they hastily concluded that, in case of war, victory was unquestionably theirs. Their self-conceit was further whetted by the consciousness that they possessed enormous wealth. The sense of superiority in regard to material resources inspired in their democratic minds the false belief that they could easily overawe Japan into submission by dint of bluff and intimidation.

Quality Important

Unfortunately for themselves, they were blind to the fact that quality is more important than quantity. They did not know that material power is not the only thing needed for victory in war and that spiritual power is even more important. While attaching undue importance to material power, they left the value of spiritual power out of consideration.

The first requisite in winning victory is spiritual power. The second requisite is scientific power. The third requisite is material power or wealth. A country armed adequately with these three requisites is sure to win. The order of importance was reversed in the Anglo-Saxon estimate, however. They put wealth first, scientific power second and spiritual power last of all. The biggest battleship would be of little avail unless she is manned by an efficient crew. A big bomber and a large tank must have skilled and brave men to operate them, if they are to be really efficient. Concerning scientific researches also, it is men who apply their results efficaciously. Nothing is thus possible without the aid of men. By men I mean not so much their number as their spirit. America and Britain calculated Japan's population and wealth, but failed to take a more important factor, the Japanese spirit, into calculation. For this negligence they are now paying dearly.

We are well aware of the importance of increasing wealth. Nor are we ignorant of the great importance of scientific researches. But we know that the fighting spirit is even more important than these two.

Fully Prepared

We are fully prepared for the prolongation of this war. The enemy nations will, no doubt, provide all kinds of weapons of war by mobilizing their entire wealth and scientific resources. If they are rich in natural resources, we can also steadily augment our material resources. If they are carrying on scientific researches, we are also doing the same. Besides, we have what they do not possess, namely, the Japanese spirit. If the 100,000,000 Japanese people fight on courageously in close unity, each inspired by the peerless Japanese spirit, there is no doubt that the enemy can be crushed in the end.

In the present war, we must push peace work vigorously while carrying on armed operations, and we must produce wealth while consuming it. It is necessary for us to keep on increasing wealth uninterruptedly so that we may always possess inexhaustible resources to draw upon. In this way, we may be able to fight on to the finish without any feeling of anxiety, no matter how long the war may last.

Will Take New Course

Japan, the leader of East Asia, takes a course just the opposite to theirs. As everybody knows, Britain converted China into a country of opium-smokers by forcing opium on its people. By injuring the health of the 400,000,000 people of China in this way, she robbed the Chinese of virility. Again, in her rule of India, Britain deliberately sowed seeds of discord among the 350,000,000 people to turn their discord to account. Innumerable examples of this kind might be cited to show British selfishness. Concerning the Philippines, it was American missionaries, exponents of divine precepts, who urged their Government to conquer the islands. It is said that President McKinley was indecisive for a long time as to whether he should follow their advice and occupy the islands and that his prayer to God finally made his mind up on their occupation. Exactly what prayer he offered, however, is unknown except to God.

Japan must lead the Asiatic people in accordance with the Kodo principle. We must give before we take. The Anglo-Saxons ruled the East Asiatic people for the sake of extortions. We must lead them so that they may gain. They must, first, be given order. Secondly, they must be given peace. Thirdly, they must be given the sense of security. Fourthly, they must be given physical and mental welfare.

We must crush America and Britain in a thorough manner. The people in East Asia hold America and Britain in hatred, abhorrence and enmity. After destroying the Anglo-Saxons by force of superior strength, we must lead the East Asiatic people with virtue. Then, and then only shall we prove worthy of the name of the leader of East Asia.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN JAVA PUSHED WITH ADMIRABLE SPEED

Island Is Peaceful as Paradise—People Have Plenty of Food and Some to Spare

By KEIKICHI NINOMIYA
(From the Koa)

The fundamental policies of the military administration in the occupied areas of the South are:

1. Maintenance of the public peace and order.

2. Immediate acquisition of materials vitally necessary for national defense.

3. Self-sufficiency by the Forces in the stationed areas.

The most important problem at present is how best to make use of the vital materials abounding in the South which have been won through brilliant achievements of our Imperial Forces. Hence, in the conducting of the military administration, we must gather all the forces possible which will serve to strengthen our ability to wage the war. It is for the realization of this goal that all the forces in our nation have been mobilized, with the military, the government and the people uniting as one for its accomplishment. The following is a brief account of the recent conditions in Java as I observed it in the course of a thorough inspection tour.

Public Peace and Order

The restoration and maintenance of peace and order is the foremost requisite for the administration of an area, and without it one cannot hope to grasp the people's sentiments nor acquire vital raw materials. Fortunately the resident population of Java and Sumatra understand well the true spirit of our nation, and are wholeheartedly cooperating with us. There is not the least anxiety being felt concerning public order, while in the acquisition and exploitation of necessary resources, there is the greatest difference from the guerilla warfare which hampered our efforts in China.

Though the grasping of the people's sentiments is usually a difficult task, the Javanese do not have the slightest feeling of animosity toward the Japanese, nor is there any attitude of servility or fear as subject people. No matter how far inland we go, the people greet us by the road side, while little children wave their hands smilingly and shout, "Konnichiwa" and "Banzai," giving us the impression that these people have truly only friendly sentiments toward us.

Though the Dutch in the East Indies strictly prohibited all organized movements by the native peoples, the Japanese Forces not only released them from this restriction but went a step further and encouraged them in various respects, impressing them most deeply. On March 9 on the first anniversary of the occupation of Java by Japanese Forces, the main square in Djakarta was literally buried by the masses, while various organizations of boys, youths, and men marched shoulder to shoulder through the streets with the Flag of the Rising Sun in hand, their light and exhilarated steps reflecting their joy at being liberated at last.

The lawns of the central square in Medan, Sumatra, had been closed to the native population during the days of Dutch oppression. But with the coming of the Japanese, the gates were thrown open to them, and towers were constructed on either side of the park from which radio broadcasts blared out by means of loud speakers. During the day women bring their children to play on the grass while adults sit on the lawn and listen to the broadcasts. Each day at 9:15 a.m., in keeping with the custom in Japan, radio exercises are conducted here. Youngsters from 6 to 8 years up to fairly old men gather here on their bicycles in order to take part.

Kind Guidance Given

With kind guidance being extended by Japanese who have not a trace of the arrogance one might expect of a victorious people, the resident peoples understand fully Japan's aims and spirit. The natives do not possess the slightest timidity but manifest extreme happiness at being released from the fetters of long years of Dutch domination. That they are living a much freer life and are fully cooperating with our national policy is indeed a source of much comfort to us.

As a result of the brilliant strategy of our Imperial Forces, Java was occupied without being subjected to a long drawn-out war, so that her transportation facilities and buildings suffered comparatively very light damages. Therefore, today, the land has fully recovered and there is not the slightest trace of battle. The living conditions of the people, too, are just as it had been before, calm and peaceful. Hitherto, the Dutch had consistently applied a skilfull, exploiting policy, with no consideration in their mind for the welfare or progress of the populace. The people were made to work like oxen, all the valuable resources so vitally important for production were bought up cheaply and carted away to the Motherland, and in payment for them, the manufactured goods from Holland were sold at exorbitant prices. Thus all native industries and manufacturing plants in Java were gradually suppressed.

Retard Rice Improvement

Also, in regard to rice it is an obvious fact that with adequate guidance and management and good seeds, a fairly high percentage of increase in the rice crop is a certainty. But the Dutch, fearing that should the Javanese realize sufficient harvests for their own means there would be a decrease in the number of those willing to work in the various agricultural and forestation industries, or migrate to Borneo and Sumatra as laborers, closed their eyes deliberately and took no steps for improvement. Though the Javanese have been called an indolent race, one cannot condemn them so hastily upon seeing the lands reclaimed and under cultivation high on the mountain sides and the sight of the conscientiously toiling figures. Perhaps that characteristic had been acquired by them after being accustomed to the life forced upon them by the Dutch policy, so in the future, with a vigorous education and good leadership they will become a hardworking people.

The land in Java is extremely fertile, and there is plenty of sunshine, so that on the low and high lands every sort of agricultural products may be found. There is an abundance of foodstuffs, which are very inexpensive.

Everywhere in Java the paddies are well cultivated, and recently the amount of crop harvested had risen noticeably, creating a surplus over that consumed in the country. With plenty of sunshine, the shoots may be reaped in five months, and under adequate irrigation conditions, there is a possibility of two harvests a year. As there is no change in season, one may often see the very odd sight of one field being prepared for planting next to another which is ready for the harvest. In the higher lands and the mountainous areas, terraces have been built fairly high up on the slopes, giving concrete evidence to the diligence and intelligence of the farmers. Also, up to the present, they have been realizing good crops while using only composts for fertilizers. The Dutch, though aware of this fact took no steps to improve or guide the farming methods of the land. Recently, however, encouraging results have been obtained by the distribution and cultivation of the Japanese rice seeds, and with future improvement in its culture, there can be anticipated an increased harvest of 30 per cent.

Sugar and Rubber

Both may be called surplus resources, but with new uses and storage in mind, their production is being continued vigorously, with no restrictions.

There is far more production of black tea and coffee than can be consumed in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Many tea plantations have been neglected for this reason, and there is a necessity here for some change of crops.

The Bandoeng quinine factory fortunately escaped with little damage, and today, fully recovered, it is working full force. Before the war it supplied the entire military requirements of the world. One can visualize the desperation of Britain and the United States in the face of deficiency in this vital medical product.

Aside from these, there is also an abundant production of upland rice plants, corn, sweet potato, potato, tapioca, coconut oil, tobacco, and flax.

Since the arrival of the Japanese the medium of exchange has been the military note which has the same value as the previous currency. As the old medium is still being recognized and used, this method is meeting with great success. There has been no confusion in the monetary exchange because of the parity of the note with the old currency. The capital for the exploitation of resources is being furnished by the Southern Development Bank and that for general industries and trade by Japanese private banking concerns.